PORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
HE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 56,114.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 5-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
22nd Nov.	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
29th ,,	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
6th Dec.	ARCADIA ...	7000	MEDINA	12500
13th ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
20th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
27th ,,	PERSIA ...	8000	.....	...
1914				
3rd Jan.	SALSETTE ...	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
10th ,,	DELTA	8000	.....	...
17th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
24th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
31st ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Feb.	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOREA	11000
21st ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MARMORA ...	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
4th Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
2nd May	ARCADIA ...	7000	.....	...
9th ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
16th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate. "B" rate.	"A" rate. "B" rate.
	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	591 or 495	891 or 742-8
To LONDON	627 or 528	940-8 or 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers, for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

SAILINGS. 1913-14.

TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about
City of Calcutta ... A & C	7830	20th Nov.	...
City of York ..... A & C	7810	.....	3rd Dec.
Trafford Hall ..... A	5321	.....	27th Dec.
City of Rome ..... A & C	7467	21st Jan.	...
City of Birmingham A & C	7475*	23rd Feb.	21st Feb
City of Calcutta A & C	6339*	12th Mar.	10th Mar
Trafford Hall ..... A	5321	21st Mar.	...
City of Manchester. A & C	8491	.....	25th Mar
City of Paris ..... A & C	9232*	13th April	11th Apr
City of Karachi ... A & C	5566	.....	22nd Apr
City of Lahore ... A & C	6975	.....	29th Apr
City of Birmingham A & C	7475	27th May	25th May

†Calling at Marseilles, Dunkirk and Liverpool.
*Calling at Genoa and Manchester.
*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.
Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry Mails and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	673	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1,091	483	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Military Employés, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly-qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B I Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nordd'entscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with

"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons, Agency,

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

[illegible]: Keats, Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.,
57 W[illegible]

BRASSO
The Finest Polish
FOR
[illegible]etal works is
[illegible]ASSO
[illegible] Bazars.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Kaisra	1,195	Thurs. 20th Nov.	9 a. m.	† C.M.
Dwarka	1,195	Friday 21st Nov.	6 a. m.	direct.
Lhasa	2,151	Mon 24th Nov.	11 a.m.	‡ P. D. & C.M.

† Cutch Mandvi.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH

(Weekly)

S. S. "Kaisra," 1,195 tons, on Thursday 20th November, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Bankura," 3,159 tons, on Wednesday the 19th November, calling at, Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Pentakota	3418	Thursday 27th Nov.
†Pundua	3305	,, 11th Dec
*Palamcotta	3413	,, 25th ,,

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
18th November, 1913.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cobu	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Colombo	Madras	Singapore
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Medan	Tientsin
Hankow		Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m
SATURDAY, 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... ,, 18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchang
Calcutta	New York
Changchun	Osaka
Dairen (Dalny)	Pekin
Hankow	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Hongkong	San Francisco
Honolulu	Shanghai
Kobe	Tiehling
Lioyaang	Tientsin
London	Tsingtau
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria).
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st Dec.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Dec.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st Jan. '14.
Cleopatra	4039	R. Huber	15th Jan. ,,
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	1st Feb. ,,

Homeward Passenger Season 1914.

(ACCELERATED SERVICE.)

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	10th Feb.
*Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich.	16th Feb.
*Cleopatra	4039	R. Huber	1st Mar.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	10th Mar.
*Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	16th Mar.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st April.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich.	10th April
Cleopatra	4039	R. Huber	16th April
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st May.
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	10th May.
*Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	16th May.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich.	1st June.

*Call at Karachi on the 18th and leave on the 20th.

ORDINARY SERVICE *via* KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sial about 1913.
Nippon	6350	M. Franovich	28th Dec.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	A. Leva	28th Jan 1914.
China	6017	E. Tarabochia	26th Feb
Vorwaerts	5990	S. Clunak	28th Mar.
Austria	7588	D. Cosulich	1st May.
Nippon	6350	M. Franovich	30th May.
Persia	5895	M. de Nardo	30th June.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	A. Leva	1st Aug.

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500
,, Trieste or Venice and back	,, 750
,, London via Trieste	Rs. 579 to 644*
,, London via Trieste and back	Rs. 908 to Rs. 1,038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350
,, Trieste or Venice and back	,, 525
,, London via Trieste	Rs. 429 to 449†
,, London via Trieste and back	Rs. 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railways.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
,, Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675
,, London via Trieste	,, 529 to 594†
,, London via Trieste and back	,, 833 to 963†

† Fares according to Route and Class on Railways.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Marittima Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by Austrian Lloyd from Trieste to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about 1913.
China	6017	E. Tacabocchia	6th Decr.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co,
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRICA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE).

BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail about.
Markgraf	3680	Schapp	19th Nov. 1913
Praesident	3310	Schutt	4th Dec. 1913
*Konig	4900	Coltzan	19th Dec. 1913
Markgraf	3680	Schapp	4th Jan. 1914

Taking passengers and cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

*Wireless Telegraphy and Twin Screw.
For rates and particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & CO.,
Agents.

24, Meadow Street,
Bombay, 5th November, 1913.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY
(Bombay to the Bosphorus.)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P Parikh Rs. 6

Apply to the 'Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls 55,000,000	
Do. subscribed	,, 45,000,000	=say £4,745,900
,, subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels	3,500,000	=say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls. 23,300,000	=say £2,455,000
	7,655,000	

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON,
Manager

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of the constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW
Manager,

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette," Ld,

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai ,, Hongkew.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent

40, Church Gate Street.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 400,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR Of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB F. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGE BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE .....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co, SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

THE
DELIGHTS OF PHOTOGRAPHY

can only be best appreciated by the possessor of a camera which can be relied on to produce the most perfect pictures with the minimum of trouble. A camera that will enable you to record the beautiful shadow effects of early morning or late evening, to give bright sparkling photos when only a short exposure is possible and produce *genre* pictures of an artistic softness and gradation. The average camera will not do this. Equipped with a Goerz Camera, fitted with a Goerz lens and using a Goerz Film pack which can be developed in a Goerz developing tank in daylight, you can though a tyro be confident that 100 per cent. of perfect pictures will result, and that without having to spend your time in a stuffy dark room.

You would not go Tiger shooting with a Pop-gun. Have you any more reason to expect satisfaction when you attempt picture-making with an inferior Camera?

All the world over the name of GOERZ is synonymous with the best in Photographic Lenses and Cameras, not the most expensive, but THE BEST, and that at a moderate price.

The GOERZ TENAX will do everything a photographer is likely to photograph. It is complete, it is practical; he will not come across a subject for which it is not suitable. It is not expensive.

It is simple. If you don't know anything about photography you will get good results with the TENAX. A good Instruction Book is given with it. You can use either plates or daylight-loading films; and above all the results are always good.

They give you perfect pictures always and every time and wherever "Press photographers" are gathered together there will be found the GOERZ ANSCHUTZ CAMERA.

It is the Camera for the Amature, it is the Camera for the Professional, it is to-day the universal Camera.

We supply GOERZ Cameras from Rs. 95 upwards in sizes varying from 1¾" by 2⅝ to 8½" by 6½.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.
AGENTS FOR:—GOERZ CAMERAS AND GOERZ PRISM BINOCULARS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PRESENTATION XMAS BOXES FOR THE U. K.

BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THEIR LONDON AGENTS

MONGINI BROTHERS

are registering orders, provided the same reach [illegible] accompanied with remittance, not later than [illegible] November, for the following special presentation boxes delivered free of all charges at any address in the United Kingdom, enclosing senders card, if desired.

No. 1. RUPEES 10. Plush album box, filled with best chocolates.
No. 2. RUPEES 15. Velvet and Satin Box, hand painted floral design on satin cover, filled with best chocolates.
No. 3. RUPEES 20. Rich Moire Silk Casket with handsome silk embroidery bands, filled with best chocolates.

SAMPLES OF THE ABOVE MAY BE SEEN AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ITALIAN HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS and WALNUTS (in soft shell). Malaga RAISINS and DESSERT Italian Figs in baskets.
GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE always in stock.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, the best obtainable for the Table and the Kitchen, also triple rectified Oil for Medicine.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the Genoa Hills.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES of different qualities, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HORS D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best HOME FIRMS.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses of France and Italy.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
OUR FAMOUS VINO DA PASTO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.
PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S "CREWE HALL,"

ARRIVED on 15th November, 1913.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Docks. Packages, exceeding 30 cwts. in weight, will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents.
Home Street, Bombay.

LOSS OF SHARE CERTIFICATE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SHARE CERTIFICATE, No. 1508 standing in my name of the PHOENIX MILLS, Ld., has been LOST or MISPLACED or STOLEN. The public are hereby warned against PURCHASING or DEALING with the Share in any way.

જવેરવહે ને ઈ૦ વસનજી પરશોતમની
વીધવાની શઈ,
(i.e.,) BAI JAVERVAHU,
Widow of Vassanjee Purshotam.
Bombay, 3rd November, 1913.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY
(IN INSOLVENCY.)
No. 630 of 1913.

Re HAJI SAKOOR PIR MAHOMED and HAJI SHARIFF HAJI SAKOOR, of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan Inhabitants, doing business in partnership as merchants in dry fruits at Baugalpura without the Fort in Bombay, under the name, style and firm of HAJI SAKOOR PIR MAHOMED and Co., adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS, the abovenamed HAJI SAKOOR PIR MAHOMED and HAJI SHARIFF HAJI SAKOOR, have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). IT IS ORDERED that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.—Dated this 17th day of November, 1913.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay, this 17th Nov., 1913.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY to WIT. —By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1913, of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of November, 1913, at 10-30 O'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 3rd day of November, 1913.

H. R. GREAVES,
Sheriff of Bombay.

WHISKY NOGGIN

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

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THE EXCELSIOR.

Hailed everywhere as a triumph.

THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

Read what the press says, and then see for yourself.

THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO

will make you proud to be British. It is the greatest of British films, showing a vivid picture of the greatest of British battles.

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is film never to be forgotten. It breathes the very spirit of war.

6-30: 8-30: 10.

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BOMBAY.

FOR 2 NIGHTS ONLY.
MAURICE E. BANDMANN
Presents for the first time in India
THE BANDMANN LONDONERS
in the latest London Ragtime Revues.

FRIDAY, November 21st
For the First Time in Bombay
The Present London Rage
"HULLO RAGTIME"
as played for two years and still crowding the Hippodrome Theatre, London.

SATURDAY, November 22nd.
For the First Time in Bombay.
The Enormously Successful Revue from the Pavilion Theatre, London.
"STEP THIS WAY"
(Everybody's doing it now)
Now packing the Pavillion Theatre, London.

NEW COMPANY, NEW DRESS, NEW SCENERY, NEW EVERYTHING.
Be in the Fashion! See and Learn Ragtime.
PLAN NOW OPEN AT ROSE & Co.

BOMBAY CHORAL SOCIETY,
TOWN HALL
THURSDAY, 20th Nov. at 9-30 p.m.

Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, and Her Excellency Lady Willingdon (Patrons of the Society), and His Excellency The Naval Commander-in Chief (Vice Patron and President of the Society).

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MAY QUEEN
Sterndale Bennett)

BALLAD...
BANNER of St. GEORGE
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SOLOISTS.
Mrs. E. F. HALLIWELL.....Soprano.
Miss M. WILLSON.....Contralto.
Mr. A. L. COWEN .....Tenor.
Mr. JOSEPH DODDS.....Bass.
WITH
CHORUS OF 70 VOICES.

By kind permission of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, His Excellency's Orchestra will accompany.
Solo Pianist...Mr. FRANK St. LEGER.
Conductor.....Mr. EDWARD BEHR.

Prices: Centre of Hall .....Rs. 4
Sides of Hall.....Rs. 2
ALL SEATS CAN BE RESERVED.
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Best Flax Canvas
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LAST NIGHT OF THE BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.
LAST NIGHT! LAST NIGHT!
TO-NIGHT, AT 9-15 Sharp.
Farewell of the BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.
BY SPECIAL REQUEST
"THE PINK LADY."

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Orchestra Stalls Rs. 5, Balcony Rs. 3, Gallery Re. 1.
DOORS OPEN AT 8-30 P. M.
Performance Commences at 9-15 sharp.
PLAN OPEN AT ROSE & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE:—Arrangements have been made for tramway cars in the direction of both Fort and Byculla to wait at Girgaum Terminus at the close of the performance.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

ONE NIGHT ONLY;
SATURDAY, November 22nd.
EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TWO NIGHTS ONLY:
MONDAY and TUESDAY
November 24th and 25th.
THE NEW BANDMANN OPERA Co.
IN RAGTIME.
All New Artistes per this P. & O. S. S. "ARCADIA."
MAURICE E. BANDMANN
Presents
THE NEW BANDMANN CO.
In a brilliant effusion of Comedy, Caprice, Gaiety and Mirth.
THE ENORMOUSLY SUCCESSFUL LONDON REVUE
"STEP THIS WAY"
FROM THE PAVILION THEATRE, LONDON.
WRITTEN BY CHARLES WILMOT
AND INVENTION BY
ERIC C. ROLLS.
NEW COSTUMES, NEW SCENERY, NEW EFFECTS, EVERYTHING NEW.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:—
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PLAN OPEN AT ROSE & Co.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

THE MAUD ALLAN-CHERNIAVSKY Co.
under the direction of
W. ANGUS McLEOD.
MONDAY NEXT
NOV. 24TH.
AT 9-30.
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.

MAUD ALLAN
AND
LEO, JAN, MISCHEL
CHERNIAVSKY.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY.

PRICES:—Boxes from Rs. 21 to Rs. 60.
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Dress Circle Rs. 6.
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NOTICE.—Good seats are still available for the first and subsequent performances.
MANAGER:—HOWARD EDIE.

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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, on sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure.
Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
✕ THERAPION ✕
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.
TO-NIGHT!
A THRILLING AMERICAN WAR DRAMA.
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The story of a young Officer's single-handed defence against a horde of Red-skin Indians.

A picture throbbing and pulsating with rapid movement.

THE RED INK TRAGEDY.
Another fine Bunny Comedy.

LOVED BY A KING.
A beautiful coloured historical Drama

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY.
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11.
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY 5-30 to 6-30.
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GHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

MALARIA FEVER CURED.

THIS IS NO FABLE, BUT A SOLID PROVED FACT.
BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS
Cure Malaria, Ague, or Influenza. The soundest remedies in India, the Land of Fevers. Re. 1 each.
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for pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwroughs brain work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Rs. 1-8 each.
BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4 each.
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Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

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DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

PRICE Rs. 5.

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Bombay Gazette
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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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ADVANCING BY 64ths
FROM
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Tables of Par Conversion—Commission
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HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA), LIMITED.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS
SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT
BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR

SHELL	SHELL
MEANS	MEANS
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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 9. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKOS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and supplied —Chuckle, No. 6.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

JOB PRINTING—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4¼ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 ¾ inch by 3¼ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED, a PROOF READER, only practical men need apply. Box No. 913, care of this Paper.

WANTED, an ADVERTISING CANVASSER, an efficient and clever man need apply, one who is well acquainted with the Bombay firms will be selected. Apply box No. 900, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—By young Lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian Lady. Apply Box No. 921, care of "Bombay Gazette."

BANKS.

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....	Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up) ,,	25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER)... ,,	36,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

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Banking Business of every description transacted.

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9¼ inch by 4¼ inch...Re. 1 per hundred
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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

OLD CHINA, a genuine Roseverte, Yung Cheng period, A. B. 1723, Chinese Jinger Jar—valued at Rs. 1,000. What offers?

Apply to Box No. 934, care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A NIGHT MACHINE PRINTER, one who is thoroughly conversant with printing a newspaper preferred, apply with testimonials at once to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, a European or Eurasian Lady SHORTHAND TYPIST, applicants must give particulars of speed pay, age, etc., otherwise application will not be entertained. Apply box No. 918, care of this Paper.

WANTED AT ONCE.—GOOD HALF TONE PROCESS and LINE BLOCK MAKER. Write giving full particulars and salary required to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

YOUNG EUROPEAN LADY undertakes to GIVE LESSONS in English and Music. Fully qualified. Term moderate. Apply Box No. 935, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED A DEPUTY MACHINE OVERSEER, who can supervise latest printing machinery. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, FOUR JOBBING COMPOSITORS, only competent men need apply to MANAGER "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.

ROOMS with BOARD, with a homely English couple, in modern flat. Meals supplied at Rs. 60 per month, (Breakfast, Tiffen and Dinner). For further particulars apply to
DHUN BUILDING,
(Top Floor),
Apollo Bunder.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

CLARKES B 41 PILLS
A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

CEMENT
Phaeton Brand.
Guaranteed best English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20
Half-yearly	,, 11
Quarterly	,, 6
Monthly	,, 2
SINGLE COPY	ONE ANNA.

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Yearly	Rs. 26 0
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Quarterly	,, 7 0
Monthly	,, 2 8
SINGLE COPY	TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, the payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... ,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

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First Insertion	... Rs. 6-0 per inch.
Second Insertion	... ,, 3-8 do.
Third Insertion	... ,, 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	... ,, 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	... ,, 2-0 do
Minimum charge	... ,, 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are inserted for any length of time, contracts are made

AMUSEMENT COLUMN
For insertions in the amusement Columns... ... Rs.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Ocean 2260 tons, Captain T. L. Christiansen arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta, November 7 with a cargo of Coal.

The steamer Reichenback 2628 tons, Captan C. Mangelsdorff, which arrived here on Sunday evening from Batarnia October 16 with a general cargo.

The steamer Ostmark, 2706 tons, Captain B. Peter, arrived in harbour on Monday from Hamburg October 15 via Antwerp, with a general cargo.

The steamer Achlibster 2820 tons, Captain W. Gantur, arrived in harbour on Monday from Newcastle, October 15, with a cargo of Coal.

The steamer Glenspian, 3322 tons, Captain J.C. Haure sailed on Monday for Portsaid for order via Calcutta with ballast.

The Japan Line steamer Kawachi Maru 3821 tons, Captain A. Christiansen will sail to-day for Kobe etc with a general cargo and 11 deck passengers.

The steamer Belle of England, 2469 tons Captain R. E. Kelway, arrived in harbour on Monday from Maulmein October 31, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons Captain H M. Cuthbush, sailed on Monday for Karchi via Kathiawar coast port with a general cargo and passengers.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Dartmouth ..Capt Darcy .....R Navy
H M S Kennett...Comdr Bayley.....R Navy
H M S Chilmer ..Comdr England .....R Navy
H M S Jed ..... Malock .....R Navy
H M S Colne.....Birket .....R Navy
H M S Pelorus .....Comdr Hill .....R Navy
R I M S Duffarin ..Comdr E J Headlam R I M STREAM.

Ocean .....2460 Christiansen .. ..
Achlibster .....2820 Gantur ....
Ostmark.....2706 Peter ....
Reichenback...2628 Mangelsdorff .....

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 15.

Angus ... ..2310 Dukes ... .A Yule and Co
Barala.....1899 Milne .....M M and Co
Dalwich ....2115 Redding ....T M & Co
Glenspean.....3322 Haire .....W & A G & Co
Gowanburn.....Wyne.....W and A G and Co
Hoseineo .....934 Fanning ..T Morrison & Co
Intombe.....2504 Jockinan .....T M and Co
Inverness .... 2401 Venus...W and A G and Co
Khosrou...2110 Hannah...Jeddah...T M and Co
Katara .....504 Mincer .....M M and Co
Kamder .....1865 S Smith .. Jeddah...W M K
Kof the Thistle...4236 Baker .....T M Co
Helios.....880 Knudsen .....F F Co
Manitou.....5900 Vibert...London...P A O Co
Navarino ...3300 Semple ...W and A G and Co
Neidafels .....3395 Heskil ...W & A G & Co
Rath .....2222 Wiebush .....F F and Co
Sultan Von Kostie ..1413 Battema .....W and A G and Co
Sankara.....1905 Whitehead...Busreh...18-11 M M and Co
Strathoran...2830 Davies...W and A G and Co

OFFSIDE N

St Tookaram ...118 Esmail .....I Camp ..... T & N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Des.	Dats.	Agents.
A Chantals.....	3103	Phillips ..	M M and Co
C & R Hohenfels	3458	Lamraz ..	W and A G & Co
D&E Margraf...	2324	Schapp ...	Durban ..	1911 A S and Co
G Sardar...	1286	Weeks...	Busreh etc...	21-11 .. H S Shu
H Rahmani...	1872	Lewis.....	Jeddah	21-11 T M and Co
K Umzinga	1369	Cox	Middlesbro.....
M Kirkdale...3049	Gibson ...	Dun irk W and A & G Co
N Hellowshire.	285	Tue.	Manchester ..	J F & Co
O Southborough.....	2367	Eifman	M Jewanji & Co
P Salina	2902	Godfree...	Graham and Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Clan Macfarlane ..	3104	Swanston..... Malabar Coast...15-11 .. J F and Co
2	City of Calcutta...	4891	Elliott ... Calcutta ...18-11 .. K N and Co
4	Duffield ...	2442	Beddeck ant .. 21-11 ..... W & A G & Co
5	Baron Ardrossan...	2776	Reid Calcutta... 18-11 ...W & A G & Co
6	City of Bombay...	2354	Gray ...Dun irk .. 17-11 K N and Co
8	Gablonz ...	4765	Gilmbrr .....Trieste... A L S N Co
9	Kawachi Maru...	3821	Christiansen .. Kobe 17-11 N Y Kaisha
12	13 D.lta	4789	Mare ...Shanghai ...19-11 P and O Co
16	Dunrobin	2119	Carr ... Middlesbro... ... ...J and Co

H W P D

Sabarmati	574	Samsoodin.....	Bo S N Co
Mahamdi	549	Ahmed.....	15-11 ..... Bo S N Co

H W V D

Lhasa	949	Cuthbush ..	Karchi...17-11... M M and Co

M W D D

Porto Said .....2335 Molle .....I M S Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
16	Reichenback	M'dorff ...	Falcala Oct 16
17	Ostmark	Peter	H'burg Oct 15
	Achlibster ...	Gantur	N'Castle Oct15
	Ocean	Christansen	C'tta Nov 7
	Belle of Elana	Kelway ...	M'maru Oct 31

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination
17	Lhasa	Cuthbush ..	Karachi etc
	Glenspian ...	Harae	Port Said etc

The steamer Kawachi Maru Christiansen for Kobe etc obtained her portclearance yesterday

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Rotenfels for Marmugoa
" Velle de la Crotal for Marseilles
" Gablonz for Trieste etc
" Ekbatana for Hull etc

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O Co's steamer Marmora, arrived at Suez from Colombo on November 16.

The B I S N Co's steamer Golconda, left Port Said on November 17.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia left Liverpool for Bombay on November 16.

The P and O Co's steamer Plassy arrived at Suez from Bombay on November 16.

The German East Africa Line steamer Konig, arrived at Mombasa from Bombay yesterday.

The Corporation of Edinburgh have decided to start a service of motor-omnibuses on the Newington route. The route will be circular and four miles in length.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TOURS THROUGH INDIA.

TICKETS ISSUED TO THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF INTEREST ON ANY RAILWAY STATION IN INDIA.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS TICKETS (third class for servants) issued for single and return journeys, with the usual free allowance of luggage. Single journey tickets available for two months, return tickets for eight months.

Break of journey at intermediate stations allowed.

For further particulars and tickets, apply to the Undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

DAILY EXPORT.—NOV. 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Calcutta s—51 bales wool, V Oomersee: 25 bales wool, G. Goolabchand; 17 bales wool, B. Valabdas; 15 bales wool, D. Kundanmall; 47 bales wool, R. Bachbraj; 20 bales wool, N. Gumbhirmal; 19 wool, G. H. Kassam; 40 bales wool, Bombay Co; 1 bale cotton, Ralli Bros; 25 bales wool, M. J. Joomabhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Calcutta s—66 cwts gingillyseed. 22 cwts groundnuts, John Fachiri; 50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

City of Calcutta s—55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1 bale cotton, Ralli Bros.

Kirkdale s—1,003 cwts buffalo horns, E. Mohomed; 200 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros; 9,000 cwts crushed bones, J. Livingstons and Co; 1,000 cwts buffalo horns, G. Hoosin and Co; 8,008 cwts brown linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 2,035 cwts poppyseed, R. S. Forage; 12,000 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co; 12,000 cwts linseed, L. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Mantua s—2,000 cwts massoor, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 1 cwt teak wood saw dust, M. Price and Co; 34 bales savri cotton, B. Hurbhum; 9 cases opium, P. and O. S. N. Co; 200 bales hemp, H. Govindji; 2,000 cwts bone meal Hollingshurst and Co.

FOR HULL.

Umsinga s—15,802 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

Dunrobin s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros; 2,003 cwts myrabolums, P. Mathcoradas and Co; 2,000 cwts cotton seed, Pulee and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Villedela Ciatat s—300 cwts gum arabic, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ekbatana s—2,100 tons manganese ore, C. N. Descompte Deporas; 2,000 tons manganese ore, C. I. Mining Co; 55 bales cotton waste, Pulee and Co.

Chantala s—44 cwts rape seed, R. S. Forage; 330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 5 casks goat skins, Bashir; 912 bales cotton, 4,000 cwts casterseed, Ralli Bros.

Hohenfels s—220 bales cotton, C Peraj and Co; 1 case woollen carpets, A M Soddar and Co; 14 cwts bees wox, M A Kayum; 1,343 cwts tinclipping Asiatic Petroleum; and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Reichenback—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 111 bales, cotton 10 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co; 110 bales hemp, G Veerji and Co; 256 bales cotton, 220 bales cottonfly 34 bales cotton picking, W Wolf and Sons.

Hohenfels s—8 bales savricotton, H Sulzer and Co; 204 cwts capriccot seed, R Jiwandas and Co; 100 cwts cowhorns, Hollingshurst and Co; 200 cwts gumolibanum, Ali Brothers; 55 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha 105 cwts gum arabic, P. Jethabhoy.

FOR MARSEILES.

Reichenback s—2,000 cwts casterseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gablonz s—110 bales cotton, F F Campbell; 2,090 cwts gingellyseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 3 001 cwts gingelly seed, John Fachiri; 1,100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 9,757 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR FIUME.

Gablonz s—358 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Gablonz s—100 bales cotton G Dossa and Co; 300 bales cotton, M Amersey; 700 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR MESTRE.

Gablonz s—350 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Port Said s—100 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Kybfels s—6,251 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co; 3,000 cwts casterseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 18,000 cwts casterseed, Ralli Bros.

DAILY IMPORT—NOV. 17.

Steamer Schonfels from Antwerp Agents—W and A Graham and Co; 45 cases 50 crates tiles, 2667 barrels cement, 51 kegs 16 cases 12 drums chemicals, 10 drums sodsun sulphide, 2 kegs nitrate of soda, 10 drums chloride of zinc, 230 cases 27 kegs 9 drums aniline colour, 1 case 3 keys 1 cask alizaime colour, 55 cases french polish, 13 cases padlocks, 81 boxes lamp, 297 cases 24 kegs 177 nails, 25 cases glass bottles, 325 cases window glass, 37 cases hollow glass, 600 bundles copper sheets, 3 case liquors, 1 case perfumed spirit, 26 cases 137 bales paper, 20 keys 3 cases 500 barrels paint, 511 cases 515 kegs 192 casks 135 drums colour, 300 cases condensed milk, 2 cases chocolate, 100 bags provision, 209 bags carraway seed, 5 cases soap, 232 cases 121 bales cotton goods, 8 3 bales woollen goods, 2 cases cotton and silk goods. 18 bales silk waste.

Steamer Dwarka from Busrah Agents—M M and Co; 5 bundles skins, 36 bags dry staks, 6312 tasks wet dates 2 bundles gold coin, 35 bundles specie.

Steamer Barjora from Busrah Agents—M M and Co; 1 case cigarettes, 142 cases 205 gottas asafotida, 127 bundles 5 bales skins, 6 bundles goat skins. 30 bags almondseed, 2500 bags almond kesnol, 530 bags alnsins, 63 bundides dates, 4,152 bags drydates, 2,633 baskets 52 boxes wet dates, 26 bags sajeera, 4 bags quinea seed 546 bags linseed, 6 cases mother of pearl shell, 11 bales cotton rail, 141 bundles 8 bales wool saw, 1 box 8 tin gold coin, 31 bundles 1 box specie, 22 tin pearls.

Steamer Rahmani from Snakin Agents T Morison and Co—1 case tortoise shell

Steamea Ocean from Calcutta Agents—The Bombay Co—6,040 tons coal.

Steamer City of York from Liverpool Agents K Nixon and Co—2 cases cement, 101 casee bricks, 13 boxes locks, 200 tons coal, 150 keyes barax, 25dleays bicarb soda 109 keys sulphate of coppers 40 drums causti soda, 12 cases lamps, 10 cases locks, 448 bundles 15 cases buckete, 450 crates 102 boxes glass bottle, 170 cases brandy, 56 cases ale stout, 264 drums oil, 16 barrels lubricating oil, 19 barrels 2 drums lubricating grease, 43 casee 103 keys nails 1,768 keys 800 drums 135 casks 109 cases paint 225 bales paper, 1 case 1 bales printing paper 15 cases biscuits 16,294 bags 4,250 baskets potatoes, 7 cases provisions, 1,687 boxes 231 cases 6 crates soap, 100 cases 5 crates toilet. soap 3 cases tobacco, 55 cases cigarettes 1 case umbrella 1,500 bales cottonseed 1,739 cases 1,713 bales coton goods 25 cases 30 bales woollen goods, 112 cases 213 bales cotton yarn. 18 cases 12 bales cotton and woolen goods, 5 case cotton and silk goods, 7 cases linen goods, 17 cases cotton and linen oods.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 15th November, 1913.

1231. The next Class of Instruction in First Aid will be held at Head Quarters on Monday, the 1st December.

1232 Machine Gun—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt A R S Hayne, at Head-Quarters today Tuesday the 18th Instant, at 6-45 p.m.

1233. Bugle Practice.—There will be a bugle practice to day Tuesday the 18th Instant, at the Bombay Education Society's School, Byculla at 6 p.m.

1234 Parade—There will be a parade for Officers at the Bombay Gymkhana at 7-30 a. m to-day Tuesday the 18th instant for Sword Exercises by the Adjutant.

Dress—Mufti with Sam Browne Belts and Swords.

1235 Parade—The Battalion will parade as strong as possible with the Garrison for inspection by the Commander-in-Chief on Friday the 21st Instant. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7-30 a m

Dress—Review Order, Khaki Medals will be worn.

The Parade will be over by 9 a.m.

If There will be a practice parade as strong as possible on Wednesday the 19th Instant. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's statue at 7-30 a m,

Dress—Drill Order Khaki.

1236 Parade—The usual parade held on Wednesday evening is cancelled.

1237. Issue of Arms—Members are requested to draw their arms and accoutrements early. The Armoury will be open for issue of arms from 10 a.m to 3 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and 10 a m to 1 p.m. on Saturdays, closed on Thursdays and Sundays.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.
Adjutant, B.V.R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 17th November, 1913.

280 Duties—Duties for Week ending 23rd November 1913—

Orderly Officer Lieutenant F W Wilson.
" Sergt No 1 Company Sergt A A Spilling.
Orderly Sergt No 2 Company Sergt K D M Forbes.

290 Defence Light Manning—The E E Company will parade on Apollo Bunder at 7 p m on Tuesday the 18th instant and proceed to mobile ground for Defence Light manning.

284 Parade—Wednesday 19th instant. The B V A parade as strong as possible to take part in the Brigade Rehearsal Parade. Fall in at Head Quarters at 7-30 a m sharp.

Dress—Drill order Khaki Helmets.

285 Parade—Squad Drill and Rifle Exercises at 7 p m at Head Quarters under Section Commanders.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

286 Parade—Friday 21st Instant; The B V A will parade as strong as possible to take part in the Brigade Parade on Occasion of the Visit of H E the Commander-in-Chief Time and place of parade will be notified later.

Dress—Review Order-White.

287 Issue of Arms—Every member who has not yet done so, is requested to draw his Arms and Accoutrements before Wednesday 19th instant.

The Armoury is open daily from 9-30 a m 4 p m.

It will be kept Open on Tuesday till 7-30 pm

288 First Aid Examination—The First Aid Class; Examination will be held at B V A Head Quarters by Captain G F I Harkness I M S, at 9-0 p m on Thursday 20th November 1913.

(Sd). E. P. CUDLIP, Captain R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE

There will be a subscription Dance at the Town Hall on Tuesday 25th November 1913 at 9-30 p m

Admission by Ticket only.

Tickets.—For members of the Corps Rs 3. For Non-Members Rs 5.

Each ticket includes admission for one Lady free of charge.

Extra Ladies tickets Re 1

Tickets can be obtained at Head-quarters or from Sergts of the Corps.

No tickets will be sold after 12 noon on Tuesday 25th November 1913.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.
SQUADRON ORDERS.

Squadron Order by Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Procter, A.D.C., Commanding.

Bombay, 18th November, 1913.

1 Orderly N C Officer for the week—Corpl. J R Webster.

2 Riding School daily for Recruits and members of the Corps from 7-5 a.m.
Dress—Mufti.

3 Members who have not already drawn their arms and accoutrements from Head-Quarters are requested to do so without delay and obtain a receipt for same.

4 The Squadron will take part in a rehearsal parade with the Troops in the Garrison on Wednesday morning next, the 19th instant.
Rendezvous Queens Statue 7-30 a m punctually.
Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, with arms.
The Salsette detachment are specially requested to attend.

(Sd.). D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Lecture on the Newspaper Press at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 6 p. m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, at 6-30 8-30 and 10 p. m.
America-India Cinematograph Charni-road

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard, time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. Railway.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and iator. class)	6-40	7-30
Poona Express ...	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express ...	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab..		*
do do for Calcutta.		*
do do for Madras...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	8-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	7-30	21-30
Third class Kathiawar Express & Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd ...	6-45	21-45

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. Lowther, and the Officers, the band of the 95th Russell's Infantry will play the following selection of music at the Esplanade Bandstand, to-morrow, from 6 to 8 p.m., under the direction of Mr. B. R. Fakirchand, band-master:—

March .....Soldatenblut.....Von Blon
Overture ...Schubertina ...Von Suppe
Waltz .....Brune (New) .....G. Krier
Grand Fantasia .....Reminiscences of Grieg.Ch. Godfrey
Serenade ...Quand Tu Chantes... Ch. Gounod
Humorous...The Tearin 'O' the Green ..... S. Douglas
Spanish Dance .. La Bailadora .....Nehl
Potpourries ..Melodious Memories (New).H Finck

MUSIC AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March .....Silent Heroes .....Bidgood
Overture.....Morning, Noon and Night .....Supp
Valse .....The Druid's Prayer ...Dawson
Selection ...The Comte of Luxembourg .....Lehar
Song (Cornet Solo) .....Rore in the Bud .... Forster
Selection ...The Girl in the Train..Leo Fall
Two-Step ...Catch Me .....Cooper

LECTURE ON "THE NEWSPAPER PRESS."—A lecture under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali, will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 6 p. m. (S. T.) to-day, by Mr. R. P. Karkaria. The topic selected for the evening is "The History of the Newspaper Press of Bombay and Western India." The lecture is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual and for the representatives of the Press.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Seychelles for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per extra S. S. "Markgraf" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. on Wednesday the 19th Nov. 1913. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements' China, Japan and Australia per S. S. Delta will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Wednesday the 19th Nov. 1913, Parcel mail for China closes at the same hour—Supercribed correspondence for Singapore, China and Japan per S. S. Kawachi Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p. m. to-day.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	November		h. m.	ft. in.
Tues....	18	m	1 49	28 2
			1 31 a	25 4
Wed.....	19	m	2 34	27 8
			2 20 a	24 9
Thurs ...	20	m	3 25	27 1
			3 25 a	24 3
Fri	21	m	4 26	26 8
			4 48 a	24 2

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	November		h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.....	18	m	7 43	20 4
			7 19 a	16 4
Wed	19	m	8 34	20 8
			8 6 a	17 3
Thurs ...	20	m	9 42	20 8
			9 7 a	18 3
Fri	21	m	11 16	20 3
			11 26 a	19 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Nov.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
18 (Tuesday)	do 6h. 47m.	do 6h. 1m.
19 (Wednesday)	do 6h. 48m.	do 6h. 0m.
20 (Thursday)	do 6h. 48m.	do 6h. 0m.
21 (Friday)	do 6h. 49m.	do 6h. 0m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, Oct. 31st 7h 50-2m. p.m. First Quarter, Nov. 6th 0h. 4-4m. a.m. Full Moon, Nov. 14th 4h. 41-4m. a.m. Last Quarter, 21st, 1h. 26-5m p.m.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

FRUIT MERCHANTS FAILURE.

At the High Court, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Macleod, the Hon. Mr. T. J. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared for Gocoldas Deepchand and Co., Sroffs and Bankers, at Chipiwadi, and applied that Haji Sakoor Pir Mahomed and Haji Shariff Haji Sakoor, carrying on business in partnership as merchants in dry fruits, at Bengalpura, under the name and firm of Haji Sakoor Pir Mahomed and Co., be adjudged insolvents.

The petitioners stated that the debtors wrote a hundi on September 9, 1913, for Rs. 2,500 in their favour, which was payable 60 days after date. They negotiated the said hundi to the Bank of Bombay, but on the due date, namely November 11 last, the debtors failed to pay the amount to the Bank, whereupon the petitioners paid the amount. The debtors were, therefore, justly indebted to them in the sum of Rs. 2,500, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from November 11, 1913.

They further stated that the debtors had secluded themselves and had suspended payment to their creditors and failed to pay the amount of the hundi to the Bank.

His Lordship accordingly adjudged Haji Sakoor Pir Mahomed and Co. insolvents.

CAUSE-LIST.—NOV. 18.

Before the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor.

Appeal for Hearing and Final Disposal.

37-13, 879-10—Motichand, Ramcoover Hanmanbux vs Hukamchand Sharupchand, Jehangir.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

For Examination of Witnesses (in Chamber).

In re Ind Coy's Act—Payne and Co. The Credit Bank of India Ld vs D A Cama, Patell.

For Further Directions and Costs on Acting Assistant Commissioner's Report

882-08—Captain the Advocate-General of Bombay vs F A C Fardunji and others Unwalla.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

223-06—Payney and Co. The Advocate General of Bombay v. Moosa Haji Hassan & ors. Bhaishanker K & G for further hearing.

For hearing on exceptions to special Commission Report.

1113-12—Smetham K R Lote v. K G Khatwale, Kanga.

1282-12—Mirza Mahomed Nisim v. Fatmajan Mulji
Short Cause.

621-12—Jamshedji, Ramkissandas Gopaldass vs Shyanlal, Madhowji.

Long Causes.

301-13—Patell and E Roque Estevao Pereira v. Rozario Mathias D'Silva Patell and E Bhimji and Co

303-13—Patell and E Roque Estevao Pereira v. Roque Mathias D'Silva Patell and E Bhimji and Co

1016-12—Madhomji K and Co Jamnadas Withaldas v. Narotam Anandji Monsukhlal, G H and Co

155-13—In Person Menasch Jacob Manaseth v. Abraham E G Abraham Ardeshir H D and Co

172-13—Mulla and E Abdulla bin Ahmed M v. Damodardas Kallianji and Co Dastur and Co.

178-13—Motichand Lalbai vs Baboola Laloobai Edgelow.

184-13—Jamsetjee Virbhandas Ratanchand vs The Presidency Mills Co Ld Payne.

187-13—Dastur and Co Ratanlal Chonilal Panalal vs The Municipal Commissioner for City of Bombay Crawford.

217-13—Dubash A E Giannacopulo vs Messrs Ralli Bros Little and Co.

221-13—Payne Hafizabai widow vs Ranchordas Dharsi Little and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Matrimonial Suit.

762-12—Payne, James George Williamson vs Consuello Hermicome Wilkinson, F P Pavri.

Long Causes.

306-13—Dubash and Co., Sunilal Vadichand v Poonamchand Devaji and ors. Judah and S.

73-13—Diksbit and P Gordhandas Jamnadas Veragiwalla and anr. Motilal Lallubhai Marphatia Jamsetji R and D G.

279-13—Jehangir M and S. Dhunji Bhasker Dhru and ors. v. Rajaballi Karimbux and ors. Smetham and Co.

S. C. Ct. 113/4660-13—Motichand and D Khimji Dhirao Krishnarao Sitaram Dumeta Raghavaya N and Co., Forpost ponement.

263-13—Purmanand and Co., Jehangir Hormusji Marker Burjorji Cawasji Contractor and anr, Ardesir H D and Co., Motichand and D.

319-13—Patell and Ez, Gulam Hussein Abdually Pitalwalla and anr. Abdul Kayam Abdul Husein Pitalwalla Man. J H and Co.

157-13—Patell and Ez. Mighji Vallabhdas Maharaj Shri Gopal Lalji and ors. Edgelow G W and Co., D J Mantri.

1209-12—Mulji K and Th, Poonamchand Jipaji and Co., a firm v. Salimabai and ors. D J Mantri Jamsetji R and D Mehta and D.

398-11—Jehangir M and S Ramdas Goolraj and ors. Soonderji Arjoon a firm Madhowji K & C.

17-13—Patell and Ez. Mehji Vallabhdas v. Laxuman and ors. Shamrao M and H G H Dalal.

170-13—Bick. M R and Co., Ramratton Ramkissondas and ors. Bishandyal Cooverlai Agarawalla Tyabji D and Co.

49-13—Shamrao M and H Mistri Laxuman v. Jhaverchand Naranji and ors. Mehta and D.

454-12—Dastur and Co., Noor Mahomed Sachidina v. Abdool Rasool Shalu and ors. Payne and Co. Motubhai J and M Little and Co.

489-12—Payne and Co. A M Jeewanji and Co., a firm v. The Bombay and Burajaz Steam Navigation Co., of India Ld., Bicknell M R and Co.

170-13—Judah and S Shivji Lingoo Jaya and anr v. Ramchandra Keshav Pujari Mulla and M.

87-12—Patell and Ez Meghi Vallabhdas v. Khimji Maneklal and T. Hemnnungway vs. Wilmst Harrison Little and Co.

O S 157-12—Judah and S Jeh G Sunhabai widow and ors. v. Salomon David Pezarkar and ors. Sh M and H Pattel and Co.

736-13 Patell and Ez. R D Sethna vs, Waman Balaji Jihangir G and B.

971-12—Nadirsha and Dadabhai Framji v. Oliaji Jamsetji Framji Kharas and ors. Post R K and Co. Bhimji and Co, Jeh M and S.

147-13—Madhowji, Devji Kanji vs Morarji Chaturbhuj, Patell.

904-13—Jamsetji A Abdulally Bros vs Mahomedally Rajabally and Co Payne and Co.

791-13—Kanga and S, Hasonali Moledina vs B N Lang and others.

109-13—Motichand and D, Mancherji Byramji vs Limji Banaji Nowroji, Pestonji R K and Co.

277-13—Motichand and D, Hakinaba and others vs Noorbhoy Abdul Husein and others, Payne and Co.

125-06—Nanu, Mulji Haridas vs Lalji Umersey, Little.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

9-12—Matubhai, Aga Mahomed Hoosein Shustry vs Haji Meherali HajiKallianbhai Ganyji, Dikshit

628-13—Amin, Bhogilal Amratlal vs Rama Lockchand.

670-13—Ardeshir, Virji Hemraj and Co. vs Marwadi Tokaram Goculchand.

761-13—Jamsetji, Sunderdas Vasanji vs Chaturbhoj Callianji, Bhimji.

765-13—Wadia, Madan Gopalchandrattan vs Ganeshlal Hanmantram, Jehangir.

803-13—Malvi, Ramgopal Baldevdas vs Dwarkadas Goomaniram.

844-13—Bhaishanker Valji Shamji and Co vs Bai Motliba.

851-13—Dubash, Mahaji Cooverji Raji Shirke vs Abdul Haji Sijan.

867-13—Mulla, Fatmabai vs Ahmed Jamal, M B Chothia.

868-13—Bhaishanker, Raliatbai vs Gordhandas Govindji.

881-13—Rustomji, K Harkishenlal and Co vs F C Rustomji.

918-13—Payne, Vinayek Nanabhai Mooranjan vs W M Dhigbey, Mirza.

928-13—M B Chothia, Dudai Abdulla and Co vs Mya Dupumiya Sharifmiya.

944-13—Bhimji, Gokuldas Dossa vs Lalji Vassanji.

951-13—Mehta, Sakinaboo vs Fatmabai, Subnis.

978-13—Captain, Nanchand Sadaji vs Panaji Premaji, Shamrao.

Undefended New Long Causes.

739-13—Raghavaya, Rukhmibai vs Rai Bahadur Narayen Trimbuck Vaidiya and others.

Long Causes.

108-13—Nadirsha, Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy vs J R Joshi, Captain.

748-12—Hirlal Jamuadas Deokaran v. Mulji Jethaji and Co Pestonji.

562-12—Payne, S R Bomanjee vs Johar. mal Mulchand, Madhowji.

810-11—Shroff Nandibai vs Vasanji Haridas Mansukhlal.

150-12—Sabins and G. Krishnabai Mahadev Mohite and ors. vs. Ganpat Mahadev Meshite T. and ors. Shamrao M and H. and ors. Narayen Ganpatrao and ors. Tyabji D and Co.

77-13—Daph F. and D. Venubai Widow and ors. vs. Narayen Ganpatrao and ors. Tyabji D and Co.

261-12—Sabnis and G. Goomausing Chairsing vs. Pritbraj Jethamal a firm. Sroff D. and D.

1319-12—Edgelow G W and Co, Jevabai Vadilal and others vs The New Price Goods Bazar Co Ld, Payne and E

43-13—Edgelow G W and Co, Jivabai Vadilal and others, The New Price Goods Bazar Co Ld, Payne and Co.

658-11—Dapthary F and W R D Sethna and others vs Nemraj Malsey and another, Ardesher H D and Co

355-11—Payne and Co, The Advocate General of Bombay vs Mirza Mahomed Shirazi, Shroff D and D

312-13—Motichand and D, Nemchand Nathobhai vs Diyabhai Mancharam, Ardeshir H D and Co, Patell and E

441-09—Little and Co, Mahiradas Gopaldas vs Jeheram Gird andas, Jamshedji R and D.

891-12—Mulla and M, Abdul Aziz Vali Mahomed vs Khatizabhai, Tyabji D and Co.

486-13—Wadia G and Co, Parka Dolla and Co vs Gulam Husein Abdullali and others, Patel Ezika.

498-13—Diksit and P Mangaldas Ranchordas and others vs Manek Ghellabhai, Maneklal and Tyabji.

390 13—Little and Co, Messrs Weld and Co vs Girdharilal Narayendas Tyabji and Co.

1223-12—D G Mantri Moreshwar Narayen vs Gajanan Narayen Little and Co.

POLICE COURTS.

CHEATING THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

In the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sorabji, of the G. I. P. Railway, charged a European, named Harold Joseph Walker, lately a ticket-collector, with attempting to cheat the G. I. P. Railway by presenting for payment a pay-sheet for Rs. 110, bearing the forged signature of Mr. W. C. Anderson, the Chief Auditor.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused was last Saturday handed over to the police as he tried to cash the pay-sheet at the cash office at Victoria Terminus.

The accused pleaded guilty, and threw himself on the mercy of the Court; and the complainant, Mr. Anderson, not pressing for a heavy punishment, the accused was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 75, or in default, six weeks' hard labour.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

The following students have successfully passed the Elementary Sanitary Examination held this month:—G. S. Shelar, K. B. Katrak, T. Neelacundan Nair, R. Kanoth, T. Gangaram Ahir, S. G. Padgaonkar,

MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING] Nov. 17th 1913

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 14th Nov. 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	2	64,028
B. B. and C. I. Ry	29	23,479

a Boxes and Bars

FINANCIAL

MONEY:—

Bank of Bom. rate since 13th Nov.		7 p.c
Bank of Bom., ,,	31st Oct.	5 ,,
Bank of Mad., ,,	1st Oct.	6 ,,

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is 45 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE—

The market opened steady and unchanged. There has been a moderate enquiry for the Bank remittance and private bills have been placed at current rates. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote—

T T London Bkrs	...1 4 1-16d
London draft 4 days	...1s 4 3-32d
Credit 3 months sight	...1s 4 3-8d
Do do forward	...1s 4 11-32 Fcp.
Do Do Francs Ready	172 1-4
Do Do Marks ,,	120 1-4
Hongkong 60 d'y's sight	144 1-2
Shanghai ,,	...195 1-2
Japan ,,	...148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—

The market opened quiet but steady at 95 5-16 for cash and 95 3-8 for the settlement and has remained unchanged during the pay.

We quote—

Cash	...	95 5 0
1st Settlement	...	95 6 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The following are the latest telegrams to hand:—

WELD AND Co: LIVERPOOL:—A Small Saturday market, but steady. Some hedge selling. Some spinners calling cotton." New York:—Small but steady market Our opinion is uncharged. Believe in higher prices ultimately. Weekly figures:—" Spinners takings last week 483,000 bales, against 392,000 for same week last year. Total spinners takings to date 3,330,000 bales, against 2954,000 bales same period last year."

GRUNING AND Co:—"Week-end statistics are very bullish."

There is little change to report in the home markets, New York and New Orleans being only a few points down. The local market opened Easier with good Broach quoted Rs. 316 and five Khamgaon Akola January Rs. 288.

Business has been done in fine Khandesh January, and in Khamgaon Akola January. The tone at the close is slightly easier as under,

For ready cotton the demand has been moderate.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach	...	327-8 Mar
Fine M. G. Gandhia Hingankhat	...	314 1-2 ,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur	...	303 Jan
,, ,, Yeotmal	...	298 ,,
,, ,, Dhamangaon P.	...	295 ,,
,, ,, Khamgaon Akola	...	286-7 ,,
,, ,, Amraoti	...	290 ,,
,, ,, Khandesh	...	269 ,,
F. G. ,, Khandesh	...	259 ,,
Fine ,, Multai	...	2 9 ,,
,, ,, Bengal	...	244 Nov
,, ,, do	...	247 Dec
,, ,, do	...	250 Jan
F. G. Bengal	...	243-4 ,,

LIVERPOOL PENER—

Opening Tone	...	Firmer?
Estimated Sales	...	8,000
Total Imports		8,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
7 11	7 10	7 10
—03	—02	02
Feb.-Mar.	March-April	April-May
7 10	7 11	7 11
—02	—02	—02
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
7 11	7 08	7 05
—03	—03	—02

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is steadier. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs.	7 6 6 B.T.
December	... ,,	8 0 6 B.T.
May 1914	... ,,	8 15 6 ,,

RAPESEED—

The market is steady. We quote:—

Brown Delhi May	Rs.	8 15 0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore	,,	7 13 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	,,	8 15 6 ,,

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Firm. We quote:—

Bold White 85p.c.	Rs.	60 0 0
Black Kutai	...Rs.	49 0 0 Jan.-Feb.
White Khandesh	..Rs.	60 8 0 ,,

POPPYSEED

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs.	10 12 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs.	35 0 0

COTTONSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs.	25 0 0

GROUNDNUTS:—

Tone—Steadier. We quote:—

New Crop Bold	Rs.	50 0 0 Jan.-Feb
,, Small	Rs.	49 0 0 Jan.-Feb

MOWRAHSEED—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs.	8 6 0 B.T.

WHEAT—

The market is steady. We quotes—

White Ready	Rs.	5 6 0 B.T.
White Delhi May 1914	,,	5 13 0 B.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,610
Bank of India	...	64 1-2
Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd		5 1-2
Eastern Bank	...	72
Indian Specie	...	37

MILLS.

David	...	470
Fazulbhai	...	465
Finlay	...	311 1-4
Kohinoor	...	735
New Great Eastern	...	225
Standard	...	1,145

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. Ord	...	195
Bombay E. S. & T. Pre	...	170
Colaba Land and Mill	...	1,380
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate	...	21
Tata Ind. & Co. Pre	...	170

RAILWAY

Tapti Valley ... 260

DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 4 p.m. Saturday:—

Cotton	...	11,410	bales.
Wheat	...	5,813	cwts.
Linseed	...	946	,,
Rapeseed	...	1,010	,,
Gingellyseed	...	22,576	,,
Poppyseed	...	6	,,
Groundnuts	...	481	,,
Castorseed	...	1,690	,,
Rice	...	1,684	,,
Myrtobalans	...	610	,,
Cottonseed	...	22,251	,,
Mowraseed	...	1,781	,,
Bran	...	6,156	,,
Jowar	...	1,936	,,
Maize	...	47	,,
Barley	...	nil	,,

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 17.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	... 10,000
Tone of Market	... Quiet but steady

Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening
Nov.-Dec....	7·15	7·12
Dec.-Jan....	7·12	7 09
Jan.-Feb. ..	7·12	7·09
Feb.-Mar....	7·12	7·09
Mar.-Apl ...	7 13	7 10
April-May...	7 13	7 10
May-June...	7 14	7 11
June-July...	7·11	7 08
July-Aug.	7 08	7·05

MANCHESTER WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

Messrs. James F. Hutton & Co. write from Manchester, on Thursday. Oct. 30th:—

Cotton figures from August 31st last to last Friday.

	Bales this year.	Bales last year.
Liverpool Stock. All kinds of cotton ...	506 400	6 7 640
Liverpool Stock. American cotton ..	327 080	458 440
American deliveries Spinners for the week...	428,000	3 5,000
American into sight for the week	714,000	675,000
American into sight for the season ...	3,776,000	3 595,000
Receipts at American Ports	2,844,000	2,841,000
Visible Supply. All kinds of cotton	3,847,000	4,047,000
Visible Supply. American cotton	2,782,000	3,215,000
Visible Supply. Egyptian cotton	310,000	257,000
Visible Supply. East Indian (Surat) ...	176,000	72,000
Visible Supply. East Indian (Bombay Green).....	426,000	3 6,00
Visible Supply. Other kinds of cotton ..	153,000	127,000

The prices for Mid American ... ment Month for the week ... 6d. 24th 7,5 , 25th 7·49 1-2, 27th 7,58, 28th 7 53 1-2 29th Friday at noon 7,52, Spot Mid 7,481-2 Texas being quoted Oct 24th 7,74, 25th 7,72, 27 h 7,77, 28 h 7,75 29th 7,75 and to day 7,70.

The state of business in Manchester has sunk to a low ebb and there does not seem much chance of any improvement just immediately. The market does not like the revolution in the state of demand and having become accustomed to plenty to be plunged into the old days of over-supply is depressing. One can only await healthier conditions which in due time must certainly follow the recent slackness and meanwhile the undercurrent of demand reveals some wants which must be satisfied. The oversea markets certainly hold large stocks, but it does not follow that business is stopped thereby. Frequently enough Importers are without the supplies they require though holding abundance of goods which are not the kind the markets require. It is in these lines that business is doing, and it is perhaps safest as we should only recommend our friends to buy for their actual requirements until the outlook and future of cotton prices is more certain. This course we have recommended for some time now and it is the only course to adopt, when one bears in mind the unsatisfactory reports which come to hand each week from the larger Importing centres—this week brings news of further failures in Bombay, and while they are probably not directly connected with the Piece Goods business, yet such large amounts are involved that indirectly some bad effects must be felt all round.

A circular issued this week by Messrs. Neill Bros. gives us their estimate of the present crop at 13,800,000 bales, which estimate must certainly be considered "Bullish" although its bullishness has no doubt to some extent been discounted. They also point out that this year there will be an unusual proportion of almost unusable cotton owing to the bad weather recently experienced and this will have the effect of making the deficiency even greater than it looks

Messrs. Neill estimate consumption at 14,750,000 bales, but this is perhaps where they may err, because trade will have to improve if considerable short time is to be avoided in the Spring. The figures of their estimate which are as follows are interesting:—

	1913-14	1912-13	1911-12
Atlantic States ...	6,450,000	5,530,000	7,810,000
Gulf ...	2,800,000	2,600,000	3,220,000
Oklahoma... ...	700,000	1,050,000	1,070,000
Texas	3,850,000	4,350,000	4,140,000
Total ...	13,800,000	14,030,000	16,240,000

Calcutta is the only one of the larger Indian Markets which is doing any business worth mentioning, but as a rule offers are very far out—Rangoon and Java have done something while oddments have been booked for China. As regards China, the prospects there are regarded with considerable favour, but demand is not coming along with any freedom, and the business done seems to be confined to specialities.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain; and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Messrs Tata and Sons, Liverpool friends write on Oct. 28:—

AMERICAN COTTON.

A downward tendency prevailed in our market up to Saturday last; prices gave way about 15 points, which was perhaps a natural reaction from the sharp advance caused by the frost reports last week. Yesterday, however, a recovery set in again, and there seems to be a general feeling that the crop may after all fall below, perhaps considerably below, the capacity of the world's spindles.

The Ginning Report of the Census Bureau on Saturday gave the figure of 6,956,000 bales, against 6,838,000 last year and 7,740,000 the year before. The quantity ginned during the period under report compares as follows:—

	1913-14	1912-13	1911-12
			bales.
Ginned ...	3,719,000	3,823,000	4,077,000
Total crop.	14,167,000	16,138,000	

The ginning thus shews this year a marked falling off. Taking into consideration, in conjunction with this, the early maturity of the present crop, and the rapidity of improved methods of ginning, the present figure would certainly tend, so far as it goes, to confirm expectations of a moderate yield. Several estimates are below 14 millions. We hear this morning that an important New York firm has issued an estimate of 13 1-4 millions, which we give for what it is worth, simply to shew the general trend of opinion at present.

Our Waco, Tex., correspondent cabled yesterday:

Think it probable crop estimates will be somewhat reduced. Texas picking is nearly over. Gins are working short time.

Our other telegraphic advices describe present weather conditions as very unfavourable. Our Memphis, Tenn., friends wire for instance:—

"Sunday cold rains Texas, Monday morning snow Oklahoma, cold rain Memphis district, cold wave following rains entire belt, predicted frost, situation pitiful."

This seems to be a very gloomy view but considering the prolonged drought of the summer, and the later periods of rain and low temperatures, which must, besides the reduction of quantity, have so damaged the quality as to reduce the spinning power of the crop by many thousands of bales, there seems to be some ground for our correspondent's pessimism.

What, on the other hand, is the position of spinners?

As appeared from the International Federation's statistics, the stocks of cotton at mills generally were considerably smaller than a year ago. The deliveries to spinners so far this season are as follows:—

	1913-14	1912-13
America.....	898 000	7[illegible]3 000 bales.
The Continent 57[illegible]	524,000	,,
Great Brit[illegible]	479,000	481,000 ,,

figures shew a desire on the part of American and Continental spinners to replenish their stocks.

Lancashire, however, is lagging behind, and it may throw some light on the present outlook, if we quote a letter received from an important firm of Lancashire cloth manufacturers:—

"While we are by nature inclined to be 'bull,' we are compelled to take a 'bearish' view now, on account of the plethora of goods in the consuming markets. In our own business we are intimately in touch with the Indian markets only, but it is clear to us that practically all the outlets for Lancashire goods are suffering from the same 'want of repletion. As far as India is concerned, we have recently witnessed the anomaly that, whilst cotton has advanced about 1 2d per lb, piece goods have declined approximately 1-2d per lb., and the large shipments yet to go to India to the end of February lead us to believe that India can well afford to do without buying again until she sees what the 1914 15 crop promises to be. India is not the world, but a production of quarter to half a million bales in consumption would throw a different complexion upon the value of cotton in the supply and demand relationship."

Our own advices from India indicate considerable apathy. Our Calcutta friends write, for instance:—

"Our market is easier and sellers are more pressing than they have been for a long time. Spinners and shippers are of course holding off for the present." And the financial crisis in Bombay is of course discouraging to enterprise at the moment.

China also seems to be well stocked with cotton goods at present.

In the political world, we have threatened complications with regard to Mexico, though they are not yet causing any real anxiety.

In conclusion, we must admit that prices do not seem cheap; they may discount a good deal that is "bullish" in the situation, so that we hesitate to advise buying at the present level. Any decline to 7d or below, however, would, we think, afford favorable opportunities for buying, whereas, on the other hand, should price advance to 7 4d or higher, it might be well to begin selling hedges against stocks of cloth and yarn. At the same time if the low crop estimates to which we have referred should really prove correct, then even 7 3-4d would sooner or later be considered a moderate price.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

This growth has fluctuated in sympathy with American cotton, with a slight tendency to hang back.

The quantity of cotton in sight is considerably larger than a year ago the arrivals at Alexandria being so far, 2,211,000 cantars, against 1,760,400. At the same time, the quantity received last week was only 474,000 cantars, against 485, 500 in the corresponding week last year, thus showing a falling off for the first time this season. The decrease may of course be only temporary, but if maintained, it will lend colour to those estimates which place the yield considerably below that of last season. Our mail advices continue to indicate that the Government crop estimate of 7,610,000 is not generally accepted.

Our Alexandria friends cabled on 25th inst. that heavy rains were doing harm to the unpicked cotton, both in quantity and quality. The cotton already received here does not appear to be giving satisfaction as regards quality.

Bolton reports continue optimistic, a good business being put through at remunerative prices. The position of fine yarn spinners, in fact, is a very strong one, and there is no question, in this section, of the short time which is being mooted among spinners of American cotton.

As for prices, we still think that Egyptian cotton should prove a good purchase.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 15th Nov. 1913, as compared with the statement of 8th Nov 1913:—

Liabilities.	Nov. 8. Rs.	Nov. 15. Rs.
Capital	10000000	10000000
Reserve Fund	10000000	10000000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	18466500	18268413
Public Deposits at Branches		
Other Deposits	106455660	108411774
Post Bills.....	8932	8932
Sundries	2938447	2930938
	14816 639	15097221
Assets.		
Govt. Securities	244016 5	2472237
Other authorised Securities	661875	770438
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	14279985	14157683
Loans do. do....	33771244	32846623
Bills discounted and purchased	20823802	19384511
Dead Stock.....	266126	266124
Stamps	4 09	8207
Balloon.....	705197	671181
Balances with other Banks	1320282	1421706
Sundries	336544	4 1 6
Cash.....	51827982	56395 64
Rupees.....	1484 9639	15097221

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 11th Nov. 1913, as compared with the statement of 4th Nov. 1913:—

Liabilities.	Nov. 4. Rs. a. p.	Nov. 11. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	20000000 0 0	20000000 0 0
Reserve Fund	18800000 0 0	18800000 0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office, &c.	28608240 2 11	32 01167 4 7
Other Deposits, &c	168881261 4 8	171691018 7 5
Bank Post Bills, &c ..	983688 5 6	1262499 15 0
Sundries	2520953 10 2	2603514 11 2
	219 78009 1 3	24695814 0 6 2
Assets.	**Rs. a. p.**	**Rs. a. p.**
Govt Securities	28284810 0	28366155 0 0
Other authorized Investments ..		
Loan on Govt & other authorized Securities	11284103 0 0	12183428 0 0
Accounts of Credit on do	640500 9 2	65500202 12 1
Bills discounted, &c ...	60231598 11 7	40[illegible]052 3 4
Balance with other Banks.	25-[illegible]7 0 6	2119049 5 0
Bullion		.....
Dead Stock	2455764 13 7	2148388 10 4
Stamps ...	10902 13 3	10883 3 3
Sundries	336368 13 10	356781 13 1
Cash &c. at Head Office }	189962224 15 6	192[illegible]3974 10 4
Cash, &c., at Branches. }	59315784 1 9	51494165 11 10
	449 78009 1 3	24695814 0 6 2

LIABILITIES.

Govt. Balance at Head Office	51,71,878	Decrease.
Do. at Branches ...	6,35,254	Do
Other Deposits	2[illegible] 2,892	Increase.
Post Bills.....	2,81,811	Do

ASSETS

Bank's Investments ...	1[illegible],335	Decrease.
Loans	9,3 ,643	Increase.
Accounts of Credit ...	15,10,[illegible]73	Do.
Mercantile Bills	2, 9,434	Do.
Cash at Head Office ...	17,39,686	Decrease
Cash at Branches	35,81,932	Do.

Percentage 26·17

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1913-1914:—

GOLD

	Imports	Exports.	Net Imports
In the month of Sept. 1913—			
Weight in ounces	236177	58429	177748
Value in rupees	14-78446	33 3760	11194686
To the end of the month of Sept. 1913—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	1975780	536[illegible]84	1439693
Value in rupees	122711120	31159021	91551208

SILVER

	Imports	Exports	Net Imports
In the month of Sept. 1913—			
Weight in ounces	4272424	744205	3528219
Value in rupees	8123803	1683918	614385
To the end of the month of Sept. 1913—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	21164[illegible]9	7001[illegible]85	141[illegible]924
Value in rupees	40239618	17243882	22995756

TOTAL

	Imports	Exports	Net Imports
In the month of Sept. 1913—			
Weight in ounces.....	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees	23006749	5381678	17639071
To the end of the month of Sept. 1913—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.....	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees.....	162950167	48443803	114[illegible]964

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1913-1914

Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard)

In the month of Sept. 1913

Calcutta	Bombay	Total
Old Rupees received from Govt. Treasuries and Depts—		
1156545	644559	1801104
To end of the month of Sept. 1913		
Calcutta	Bombay	Total
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars —		
358 859	3505859	

Old Rupees received from Govt. Treasuries and Depts.—

1242 403	4121783	16517188

Native State coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees—

.....	488419	488419

Coined and Examined

In the month of Sept. 1913

Calcutta	Bombay	Total
Rupees *		
.....	299639	299639

Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)

1029009	306632	6385641

Coined and Examined

To end of the month of Sept. 1913

Calcutta	Bombay	Total
British dollars (Tale)		
.....	1566693	1566693
Rupees *		
9500005	1334234	1567[illegible]248

Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)—

3430031	1824028	5324059

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

BANKS.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld.	100	100	18 p c	256
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 ,,	84
Bank of Bombay...	500	500	13 ,,	1560
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 ,,	624
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 ,,	171
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 ,,	1440
Bank of Rangoon	100	100	7 ,,	90
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 ,,	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 ,,	...
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	170
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	38
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6½	11
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		23
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Charted Bank	£20	£20	15 p c	£59
Eastern Bnk ...	£10	£ 4	4 ,,	73
Mercantile Bank (a)	25	12-10	8 ,,	£22
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 ,,	£21¼
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	dl25	dl.125	£ 4	£20
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ ,,	610

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	25	870
Alliance ...	1000	1000	...	75
Berar Mfg ..	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	130
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	650
Bombay United ...	250	250	25	490
Century ...	100	100	9	235
Central India ...	500	500	70	1860x
China ...	1000	1000	...	620
Ghoo Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	80	1355
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	...	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	40	705
Crescent ...	100	100	20	105
Currimbhoy ...	250	250	12½	210
Crown ...	500	500	20	240
David ...	450	250	10	457½
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	490
Empress ...	500	500	...	140
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	6	17
Fazulbhoy ...	25	65	15	464
Framji Petit ...	100	100	25	375
Ganjay Mills ...	250	250	10	287
Gold Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	460
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	660
Hyderabad ...	500	500	15	490
Hyderabad ...	1000	100	40	1300
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	11
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	475
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves ...	50	50	...	20
Jamsetji Mfg ...	250	250	5	95
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	83
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	100	...	20
Khandesh ...	1000	610	25	835
Khatow Makanjee...	1000	1000	45	18 0
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	705
Leopold ...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr 100	1215
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	2015
Madhavji Dharamsay ...	500	600	6	d 1210
Maneckji Petit ...	1000	1000	80	2000
Morarji Goculdas ...	1000	1000	60	2400
Mysore Spinning...	240	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning...	3	3	...	...
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	...
New Great Eastern	200	20	6	210
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	35	915
Phoenix ...	100	100	6	145
Presidency ...	100	1000	...	200
Sassoon Cotton ...	1000	1000	50	725
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr. 35	350
Solapur ...	100	1000	125	4800
S Mahratha ...	250	250	15	6
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	11.5
Sun ...	250	250	Nil	105
Swan... ...	250	250	10	250
Swadesh ...	500	500	25	1480
Textile	500	500	20	1200
Vishnu Cotton ...	500	500	Nil	430
do ...	500	500	Nil	600
Western India ...	1000	1000	25	680

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	5000
Albert (Karachi)...	1100	1100	45	500
Bombay Cotton ...	...	...	...	...
Brenl's Cawnpore...	200	200	6 p c	120
Broach City	200	200	14	177
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	190
Godavery Valley...	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	700
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	132½
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co	1000	1000	7	700
Khanguam	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	100
M huva..... ...	200	200	nil	125
Mercantile	125	125	nil	20
Manmar Mfg	250	250	15	220
New East India ...	1000	1000	75	900
New Mofussil Co...	400	400	60	840
New Beror	500	500	40	550
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	750
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	250
Surat City	200	200	20	235
Volkart U P Co, Ld	500	500	50	640
Wadhwan G. and P	150	150	12	N

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry	500	500	8 p c	660
	100	100	6 ,,	135
Amritsar-Patty ...				
Sindh Light Rys Ld (Mirpur Khas...	100	100	6 ,,	-143
Jhudo Feeder) ...				
Do. M'pur Khas—	100	100	...	
Khadro Feeder...	500	500	42 ,,	557½
Tapti-Valley Ry Co.				
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5½ ,,	130
	25		4	115
Gujrat Railway ...	100		4	113
Central Provinces				

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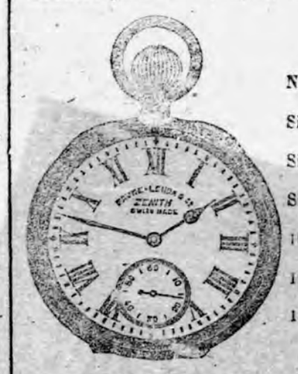

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18 carat gold ½ hunting	ditto	ditto	185

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THE WORLD OF SPORT.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

FORTNIGHTLY MEET ON SUNDAY.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the above Club was held on Sunday at Mahim. The proceedings commenced with a ten-bird handicap sweep, for which A. Leeson and A. Walker tied with the rather low scores of 7 each. On shooting off, the former won.

Another sweep followed, which was also won by A. Leeson with 9 kills.

The seventh shoot for the C. B. S. A. Medal, together with an optional handicap sweep, was the next item. H. J. Sykes, with a score of 8 inclusive of handicap, was the top scorer, and took the sweep as first prize.

The Kynoch Cup Competition followed, for which W. S. Rogers, with 8 kills, and A. W. Noble, with 5 kills and 3 handicap tied, and on shooting off again tied, but on the third shoot W. S. Rogers proved the winner.

A Spoon Competition was won by J. Moore with 6 kills and 3 handicap.

The Surprise Pairs Competition came next, pairs of shooters facing the traps and 4 birds being released simultaneously. This caused considerable amusement in several cases, both partners firing at the same birds when they were all released in the same direction. V. E. Towlson, whose percentage of kills has gone up considerably lately and A. Walker were the successful pair and annexed the sweep.

The final event was a Team Shoot between teams selected by A. Leeson and W. S. Rogers, the former's team winning somewhat easily.

ANGLO-AMERICAN BILLIARDS.

INMAN V. HOPPE.

The negotiations for an international billiard match between Inman and Hoppe, arose out of a challenge from the English to the American player for what is known as a compromise match upon the same conditions as those under which Frank Ives beat Roberts at Knightsbridge Hall in 1893. On that occasion the table was of the English pattern, but the pocket openings were smaller and the balls larger than are used in England. These conditions handicapped the English player for losing hazards, and whilst discounting the American's chances of making long runs of cannons—that is, as the game is played in the United States—afforded him greater opportunities than would have been the case under strict English rules.

Hoppe agreed with Inman's proposals for a match, but, as will be seen by the appended letter, declined the suggested conditions, standing out for the strict code of each country. He wrote as follows:—

"Mr. Inman proposes play under conditions similar to those which governed the match between John Roberts and Frank C. Ives, in London, from May 29 to June 2, 1893. That match was played on an English table, 6 by 12 inside the rails; under English rules with the exception that the pockets were cut square and measured 3 1-2in instead of 4in., and the balls instead of being the English standard of 2 3-32in. in diameter were 2 1-4, and there was no limitation of the number of direct caroms or cannons. As a result of the run of 2,539 made by Ives in that match the rules of the English game have undergone various changes.

"The rules of the Billiards Control Club, of London, which Inman specifies to govern the games he offers to make with me, limit the number of direct caroms that can be made in any position to twenty-five, after which, in order to hold his innings, a player must have recourse to a cushion shot or pocket play. That provision would undoubtedly be a great handicap to me, I am a carom player. Pocket play is a style of billiards which I have not practised in many years. Furthermore, not having practised English billiards, I know little or nothing about the game.

COUNTER-PROPOSAL.

"I do not know what knowledge of the baulk-line game Mr. Inman possesses, but I have as much right to ask him to compete against me at that style of billiards as he has to ask me to meet him at the English style, with slight modifications. Accordingly I have a counter-proposition, which I consider fair, to make to him.

"I will agree to make two matches with him, one at the English game, the other at 18.2 baulk-line, each game to be for dol 1,000 aside. If this proposition is acceptable to Mr. Inman, details of the matches can be easily arranged upon his arrival in New York the latter part of this month."

In a further statement issued by Hoppe he agreed to matches being played in England as well as America, with an interval of one month to divide each game.

The baulk-line game suggested by Hoppe is almost universally played on the Continent and in America. There are no pockets at all in the American tables, which for ordinary games are 9ft. by 4 1-2ft. and for championships 10ft. by 5ft. The extraordinary proficiency of the American experts and others in making cannons gradually led to the game being made more difficult, first by lining off the four corners of the table, and then, as straight rail cannon play (which improved greatly) was not interfered with, by further limitations, these ending with baulk-lines all round the table, inside which only a certain number of consecutive cannons—as agreed upon by the players—could be made. This baulk-line has been gradually extended from 6in. off the cushions to 20in.—but as Hoppe's letter shows, he stipulates for 18in. lines.

The balls with which the American game is played are from 2 1-4in. to 2 2-3 in. in diamter, and the cues, which are shorter than those used in England, weigh from 18oz. to 24oz. The cloth, too, has a much heavier nap.

A REVIEW OF SPORT AT HOME.

ATHLETICS.

The latest situation in regard to Olym ic athletics is that the poor response to the appeal for £100,000 has so discouraged the Special Committee that it is now announced that unless £25,000 is subscribed by the end of the year, it will not proceed further in the matter.

As the writer has so often pointed out, it is not only money we require, but patriotism and enthusiasm. Many things could have been done to bring about an improvement, without spending much money, if only our officials were alive to the requirements. It must honestly be admitted that matters are not going well in England, for neither the Olympic authorities nor the Amateur Athletic Association officials seem to know what ought to be done.

It is pleasing to note that matters are more satisfactory in other parts of the Empire. The manner the Australasian authorities are rising to the occasion indicates that we may expect fully 50 cracks from down under to take part in the Berlin festival. Canada will naturally be still more to the fore than in the past. A country which has produced Marathon runners such as Billy Sherring and J. Corkery, a sprinter like R. Kerr, and a swimmer like G. Hodgson, is bound to figure prominently. And then there is South Africa. When one thinks of the limited field of selection, the doings of Reggie Walker, G. H. Patching, K. McArthur, G. W. Gitsham and R. Lewis seem wonderful. Enthusiasm is the keynote of South Africa's success and athletes do not require to be tempted with big prizes. The scheme for the development of talent at the Cape, as suggested by Mr. Leslie Cox, appeals very strongly to the writer. The holding of club championships at Olympic distances and events will provide the necessary experience in level competition. The pleasing feature is that the prizes of gold-centre, silver and bronze medals will be of very nominal value. Thus only the genuine amateur enthusiast will be tempted. This is as it should be, for the Empire cannot afford to be represented at Berlin by undesirables.

THE LATE RALF ROSE.

The writer had a long and interesting chat with the late Ralf Rose on the training-field at Stockholm last year and little did he then imagine that the famous shot putter would not live to see another Olympiad. The news of his death was heard with much regret by English sportsmen, for Rose became a big favourite during the London Olympiad of 1908. The Californian was at some pains to point out the advantage of baseball over cricket as a medium for developing athletes. As the writer saw much baseball during his five years' sojurn in America, he did not require much convincing that the "life and sap" of the American game must tend to "liven up" an athlete. There is much merit in cricket, the many hours the players spend in the open air and seen alone being beyond value, but it can hardly be claimed that the game speeds up the players. Lacrosse is a far better game for that purpose and the more it spreads in England the better. If it were played more during the summer evenings it would also be a means to an end. To return to Ross, he was the first man to put the 16lbs. shot over 50 feet and his record of 51 feet at San Francisco in 1909 constitutes the world's best.

GERMAN MARATHON CRACKS.

The International Marathon Race at Berlin last Sunday shows clearly that the home country will be strongly represented at the 1916 games. The field of forty included H. Kolehmainen of Finland, J. Christenson of Denmark (who is studying in Berlin), and H. Green of London. The first-named finished second to Ahlgrun of Sweden in the English Marathon last May, and the Dane was also prominent. Green holds the track record for the Marathon distance of 26 miles 385 yards, so the home cracks were "up against it." How they rose to the occasion is best told by the result: Ludette and Brackenburg finishing first and second; the former's time being 2 hours 34 mins. 12 secs. This is very fast for the road, but there is no reason to doubt it as Green finished third in 2 hours 39 mins. 54 secs.

Canada, South Africa, the United States, Sweden, Italy, Finland, France, and now Germany have all produced great Marathon runners. England still lags behind, which must make some people wonder when they think of the records accomplished by G. Littlewood and C. Rowell (6 days) G. Cartwright (50 miles), G. Crossland and W. H. Morton (20 miles), F. Appleby (15 miles) and W.G. George, H. Watkins and A. Shrubb at 10-miles. It may interest my readers to know that only one English "class" runner has tackled the Marathon race so far, viz., A Duncan, the 10 miles champion of 1908. He was the one English Trial Marathon of that year when untrained for the event, but failed in the real race through starting too fast. England's Marathon runners are merely plodders and until our 4 and 10 miles champions take up the game, our representatives will continue to "be down the course."

'VARSITY CRACKS.

Rhodes scholars were very much to the fore at the Oxford Freshmen's sports this week. N. S. Tabor (U.S.A. and B. D. G. Rudd, St. Andrew's College, South Africa, had a fine struggle in the half mile, the speed of the latter enabling him to catch the American on the post to dead-heat in 2 mins. 3 secs. Rudd easily secured the 440 yards in 50 1-5 secs. and Tabor won the mile in slow time. Every other event also went to a Rhodes scholar and it is to be hoped the lesson will be taken to heart by the Public Schools athletic authorities. Until our scholars take athletics as keenly as they do cricket, football and rowing, we shall be well out of it in the international fray. To return, V. B. Haven (U.S.A.), won the 100 yards' hurdles and shot-put, E. A. Southee (Sydney), the high and long jumps and W. C. Davison (U. S. A.), secured the hammer-throw.

BOXING.

Digger Stanley regained the bantamweight championship of England by outpointing Bill Benyon of Wales at the National Sporting Club on Monday. There was far too much holding, the referee having severely to reprimand the rivals at times. This detracted from the interest of the event. Stanley has now won the Lonsdale Belt three times, so that it becomes his own. He was expected to retire, but has consented to meet Williams of America for the world's title, and they will very likely come together at the National Sporting Club. Williams is evidently a real champion as he can claim a win over Ledoux of France. The latter's class was shown at Paris last Saturday, when he virtually knocked out Smith, the ex fly-weight champion, in six rounds. Many English boxers are clever, and a fine list could be made (including Fitzsimons, Mitchell, Wells, Burgh, Baxter, F. Johnson, Billy Pimmer, Pedlar Palmer, Ben Jordan, Fred Welsh, O'Moran, and Jem Driscall), but one cannot help but recognise that scientific boxing and not hard hitting is or was the forte of the majority. But Fitzsimmons was a notable exception, for the Cornishman's punch when a middle-weight, made him a terror to the best. Science is very necessary, but English cracks want a little more of that "devil and vim" which frequently enables American boxers to triumph over more scientific rivals, as shown by the result of the Pulizer v. Wells and Smith v. Wells bouts for instance.

BILLIARDS.

We are likely to have some very interesting international billiard matches in the near future. The meeting of M. Inman (English champion) and W. Hoppe, the American champion) in a series of matches under both English and American conditions will recall the famous matches between Frank Ives of Chicago and John Roberts, when the former had the best of the deal. Hoppe is virtually certain to be at Inman at the 18·2 baulk-line game on the American pocketless table. His wonderful ability at the canon game may also give him a chance at English billiards, for he may find a way of nursing the balls along the cushions and dodging the pockets.

Perhaps even greater interest will be created by the meeting of G. Gray of Australia and H. W. Stevenson, ex-champion of England, in a match with ivory balls. This now looks like coming off during the present season, Mr. R. Wootton (the trainer) having expressed willingness to back Gray for £500 a side. Tom Reece has also accepted, but Stevenson will probably be the selected champion. Gray's big breaks have been with composite balls, but there is no reason why he should not do equally well with ivory, if he elects to play regularly with them.

Stevenson is playing well at present and looks like beating Reece (rec. 1,000) in their match of 18,000 up. Reece made a break of 553 on Monday, when he was more than his start in front. Stevenson responded with a 572 break on Tuesday and went to the fore the following day.

THE TURF.

Cantilever's victory in the Cambridgeshire demonstrates that Lord Harewood's colt is very nearly, if not quite, the best of the three-year-olds. It will be recalled that he beat Tracery in the Jockey Club Stakes when receiving a lot of weight, but a bad failure when expected to win the Duke of York stakes discounted the win referred to. Cantilever was reported as coughing and suffering from lameness, consequently he was not expected to start in the big handicap on Wednesday. He was ridden by Southey, a married man, well over 30, who was landlord of a Newmarket public house for a time. The jockey showed plenty of ability, however, getting his mount home by a head from Cheerful, which, like the winner, started at 33 to 1.

The mention of Tracery recalls that Mr. A. Belmont has decided to retire the son of Rock Sand to the stud at once. He is not going back to America just yet, however, but will be quartered in Lord Rothschild's stud, serving at a fee of 400 guineas (2,000 dollars).

FOOTBALL.

The projected tour of an English Northern Union team in New Zealand will give a further fillip to this code. Its great popularity in the North is plain to all, but the great benefit is that it keeps the Rugby Union ranks purer, as those who cannot afford to play on real amateur lines, can find scope for their ability under N. U. rules.

The defeat of the Cambridge Rugby team when receiving Harlequins on Saturday, was rather a set-back. The Cantabs failed in the forward department and the skipper will have to introduce more weight. Mention of Cambridge is a reminder that D. I. de Villiers, a South African international, has gone to the English 'Varsity named. The de Villiers family has had much to do with the making of South African Rugby history and the player named will, no doubt, gain his Blue.

SOCCER PARS.

H. Hake, an ex-Aston Villa player, had much to do with the defeat of his old club by Chelsea on Saturday, his being the winning goal. Most critics think Blackburn Rovers were fortunate to draw (3—3) on visiting Tottenham, so retaining an unbeaten record. Manchester United, thanks to a win (1—0) at Newcastle, now presses the Rovers closely being but a point behind with a game in hand

The defeat of Notts County (3—2), when at home to Bradford, coupled with the success of Bury (3—1) on receiving Bristol City, enabled the Lancashire team to regain top place in the Second Division table.

Swindon continues to be the club of the moment in the Southern League, a two goals to nil victory over Norwich representing the ninth consecutive win.

The meeting of Celtic and Glasgow Rangers was the big attraction in Scotland on Saturday, over 60,000 spectators being present. Celtic scored twice early in the game and though the home side had the better of the second half, the luck was with Celtic. The defeat of Rangers led to an alteration in the league table, which Dundee now heads.

GLASGOW STOCKBROKER'S SUICIDE.

Thomas Skinner Young, the Glasgow stockbroker, was declared a defaulter on the Stock Exchange on Monday, cut his throat with a penknife at the entrance to his house in Glasgow on Tuesday. He had been a member of the Stock Exchange since 1895, and was 57 years of age.

BISON HUNT IN MYSORE.

VICEROY'S FUTILE SEARCH FOR HERD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, KARAPUR, NOV. 17.

His Excellency the Viceroy went out bison shooting yesterday with His Highness and Mr. Campbell, but unfortunately failed to locate a herd, most of the bison having been driven out of Mysore territory owing to the extent of the Kheddah operations.

A party of eight rifles, including Mr. Wood, Colonel Maxwell, Colonel Johnston, and others, motored out about fifteen miles to where the tiger-drive took place last Thursday, when they had failed to move the tiger. This time the drive was successful, and within half an hour of its commencement, a tiger sprang out and went at top speed between Mr. Wood's and Col. Johnston's machans. Both shot together and dropped the tiger. He turned out to be a fine male, measuring about 9 feet 4 inches.

The Kheddah operations continue daily. Sixty-five wild elephants have been roped and tied to trees in a large space cleared in the jungle, a truly wonderful sight.

Their Excellencies leave camp to-night and return to Mysore.

LORD AND LADY HARDINGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, NOV. 17.

It is understood that Her Excellency Lady Hardinge will stay in Bangalore from Wednesday until Sunday of this week, the Viceroy going on from Kolar to the Southern districts if the railway can arrange for a small special to the parts affected by the recent breaches.

On Thursday afternoon His Excellency will honour Mr. Visvesvaraya, the Dewan of Mysore, by a visit to his residence, "Balla Brooie," in Highground, for tea.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY WILLINGDON arrived in Bombay, yesterday morning at 6 o'clock by the Madras Mail. She was accompanied by Capt. Goldie, A. D. C.

GATE-KEEPER CONVICTED.

SEQUEL TO ACCIDENT AT LEVEL CROSSING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOV. 17.

The District Magistrate of Simla disposed of a case in which Bisram, a gate-keeper at the level-crossing near Jabli on the Kalka-Simla Railway, was charged under section 101 of the Indian Railways Act and 304-A of the Indian Penal Code, for neglect of duty. The Deputy Commissioner awarded a light sentence of one month's imprisonment on the grounds, *inter alia*, that the railway was responsible for not providing a proper crossing gate and the driver for failing to provide the train with a search-light. The accused, while exhibiting the "all right" signal to the driver of the night down passenger train on October 11 last, failed to protect the road crossing by fastening the gate chains, resulting in a collision between a bullock cart and the train, which caused the death of the cartman and one of the bullocks.

SOCIAL REFORM.

PROGRAMME OF SUBJECTS AT KARACHI CONFERENCE.

In connection with the National Social Conference to be held at Karachi during the Christmas holidays we are informed that the following are the subjects which may be dealt with :—

Advancement of female education, and the abolition of the parda system.

Facilities for sea voyage and foreign travel.

Marriage reform including the raising of marriage-age, inter-marriage between subcastes of the main castes, discouragement of polygamy.

Bettering the condition of widows by marriage, education or otherwise and by abolition of enforced tonsure.

Protection of minor girls.

Temperance and social purity.

Admission of repentant converts into Hinduism.

Elevation of the untouchable classes.

Conferences of orphanages.

Diffusion by hygienic knowledge for preventing high infant mortality.

Communal charities or religious endowments.

THE SHARE BAZAAR.

17 BROKERS POSTED FOR NON-SETTLEMENT.

The tone of the share bazaar remained unchanged yesterday, and only a few transactions took place of the 25 certified brokers who failed to settle on the Moorat settlement day, eight have discharged their debts and have been admitted into the Association. The names of the remaining seventeen have been put up on the notice board as defaulters. It is expected that several of these too, will settle later wtih their creditors and be re-admitted into the Association.

BRITISH DOMINIONS EXHIBITION.

Lord Sydenham, ex-Governor of Bombay, has joined the Grand Council of the British Dominions Exhibition to be held in London, in 1915. Other important additions of high Indian and Colonial officials to the Council include Lord Carmichael, Governor of Bengal; Sir James Meston, Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces; Sir Malachy Daly, formerly Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia; Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of Canada; Sir Hugh Clifford, Governor of the Gold Coast; Sir George Denton, formerly Governor of Gambia; Sir Francis May, Governor of Hong Kong; Lieut. Col. Francis Panzera, Resident Commissioner in Bechuanaland; and Sir Herbert Sloley, Resident Commissioner in Basutoland.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE MILCH STABLES QUESTION.

LEGISLATION WANTED.

A meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, with Mr. A. M. Todd, the President, in the chair.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta proposed, and Dr. Dadachanji seconded, that further consideration of the proposed amendment of the by-laws regarding milch stables in the city, be proceeded with.

Mr. N. H. Katrak said that a few years ago people used to get pure milk for two annas a seer, but at present they had to pay three annas and the consequence was that the children of the poorer classes suffered. He maintained that anything calculated to raise the price of milk was undesirable. This would frustrate their efforts to reduce the infant mortality in Bombay.

Mr. P. Godinho then read a representation.

Mr. J. P. Orr moved that the Committee's report be approved and adopted and the president be requested to ask the Government to undertake the necessary legislation in the matter.

He further said that he had heard Mr. Katrak and Mr Godinho on the point. He thought the Committee had treated the subject from a financial, as well as a purely economic point of view. The question was whether the stables could be removed out of Bombay, but that question was quite different and they would gain nothing in delaying to make a representation to Government. They must have a better control over the stables in Bombay than they had at present. He thought the proposed amendments in the by-laws had the approval of a large number of members of the Corporation, except on the points whether they should keep a distance of 50 feet between a stable and a street.

He then moved :—

"That the report, dated March 10, 1913, of the Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 4929, dated November 29, 1911, regarding draft by-laws in respect of milch cattle stables, be approved and adopted.

"That the draft by-laws, amended as recommended by the Committee, be now finally approved and submitted to Government for confirmation as required by section 463 of the Act.

"That the president be requested to approach Government with a request that they undertake legislation for the amendment of the Municipal Act with a view to giving to the Municipality the additional power of getting animals found in excess over the licensed number immediately removed, and to provide in each Ward of the city a Municipal shed to which such animals could be removed with authority, to levy rent for the space occupied by them until the owner made arrangements to provide for them elsewhere."

A "RETROGRADE STEP."

Dr. Sukhia said that, if the proposition of Mr. Orr is adopted, they would be taking a very retrograde step in the sanitation of Bombay. He was surprised to hear that the Health Officer, who had been taking a deep interest in the general sanitation of the city, had acquiesced in the proposed amendments. If a large area of land in the suburbs be laid out and plots of land be let to stable-owners at a nominal rent, the Corporation would be doing a wise thing. Some members believed that if the stables were removed to the north of the town, the price of milk would become prohibitive. At the last Agricultural Conference, Dr. Mann of the Agricultural College, had shown by facts and figures that if the stables were removed 100 miles away the price of milk would not rise.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta drew Dr. Sukhia's attention to the fact that the subject for discussion before the Corporation was what should be the by-laws for stables in the city.

Continuing, Dr. Sukhia said that Mr. Orr had told them that they could not afford to keep so big a space as 15 feet between the stables and dwelling houses, and his suggestion was that if they could not conform to principles of sanitation in the city, they should remove the stables, and the removal would not increase the price. Dr. Sukhia then said that the provision of a 15 ft. space was a necessity.

He then moved the following amendment :—

"That the report dated March 10, 1913, of the Committe appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 4929, dated November 27, 1911, regarding draft by-laws in respect of milch cattle stables, be approved and adopted.

"That the draft by-laws, amended as recommended by the Committee, be now finally approved, subject to by-laws Nos. 6 and 18 being modified as follows:—

"A licence-holder shall not use for keeping milch cattle any stable in the licensed premises which does not fulfil the conditions relating to measurements, etc.

"That the president be requested to approach Government with a request that they should undertake legislation for the amendment of the Municipal Act with a view to giving to the Municipality the additional power of getting animals found in excess over the licensed number immediately removed with authority to pay rent for the space occupied by them until the owner has made arrangements to provide than elsewhere."

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji seconded.

As this stage Sir Pherozeshah Mehta proposed that the Corporation be adjourned till the 27th instant. In doing so he said the next time they met they would not see the present Commissioner, as he was going Home on short leave for a change.

The Hon. Mr. F. N. Chinoy seconded, and the meeting adjourned till the 27th instant.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

RE-OPENED AFTER LONG VACATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOV. 17.

After the long vacation which commenced on Sept. 4 last, the High Court re-opened to-day. This morning all the judges assembled in the Chief Justice's court-room, when references were made by the Bench and the Bar to the death of the late Chief Justice, Sir Francis Maclean.

All the judges who had been away during the vacation came back. Two separate benches have now been formed for all cases coming from the newly-created province of Bihar and Orissa.

THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

INSTRUCTIONS TO GENTLEMEN ATTENDING.

A *Gazette Extraordinary* issued yesterday contains the following intimation :—

His Excellency the Governor will hold a Levee at Government House, Malabar Point, Bombay, on Saturday, the 13th December 1913, at 9-45 p. m.

2. Gentlemen entitled to the Private Entree are requested to arrive at 9-30 p. m. and to bring with them a good sized card with their names clearly written upon it; this card to be delivered to the Military Secretary in order that their names may be announced to His Excellency the Governor at the time of presentation.

3. Gentlemen who have been given the Private Entree by former Governors on personal grounds are requested to notify their intention of attending the Levee to the Military Secretary, by letter, and will be informed whether His Excellency the Governor is pleased to continue the privilege to them.

4. All other Civil, Naval and Military Officers including retired Native Officers of the Indian Army, and gentlemen, European and Indian, as well as gentlemen of other nationalities, who have attended Levees held by his Excellency the Governor, or who desire to attend the Levee for the first time are requested to notify their wish to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor by letter addressed to Government House, Malabar Point, Bombay, before the 7th December 1913, after which applications cannot be entertained.

5 The letter should state the name, place of residence, and address in Bombay, and the office, rank, profession or occupation of the writer, and should be very legibly written.

6. The cards to be presented at the Levee for the Public Entree will be issued by the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor and will be transmitted by post or messenger, on or before the 11th December 1913, to the address in Bombay of the Officers and Gentlemen who are permitted to attend the Levee. These same cards will be made use of by the Military Secretary when reading the names to His Excellency the Governor and must consequently be brought to the Levee Room. No other name cards will be required.

7. Dress:—

(*a*) Civil and Military Officers—Levee Dress (helmets will not be taken to the Levee).

(*b*) Clergymen being University Graduates and other Gentlemen entitled to wear robes or gowns on account of Judicial or Academical office or status and not entitled to wear uniform will appear in such robes or gowns.

(*c*) Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform, or robes or gowns, will appear in Evening Dress.

(d) Indian Gentlemen who do not appear in the dress prescribed above will attend in the dress they wear on high ceremonial occasions. They must either wear boots or shoes of European pattern of black polished or patent leather, or must leave their native shoes outside.

[NOTE.—It is requested that these dress regulations should be very strictly adhered to.]

8 Officers of Regiments and Batteries are requested to pass His Excellency, by Regiment. Each Commanding Officer of an Indian Corps or Regiment will after being presented, take up his position on the *left* of His Excellency and himself present the Native Officers of his Unit to His Excellency as their turn comes. Cards for these Native Officers are not necessary.

9. Gentlemen who had intended to be present but have found themselves unable to attend, should submit an explanatory letter to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor before, or as soon as possible after the Levee.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOV. 17.

The depression in the north has disappeared after giving some precipitation in the hills of the North West Frontier Provinces. The weather remains disturbed over the Bay and rain has set in the north Madras coast.

Forecast :—Increase of rain in the north-east Peninsula.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 17TH NOVEMBER.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Absence of rain causing anxiety. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Mooltan.—Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather. Kharif harvest in progress.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop accounts unfavourable.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Linseed being sown.

Khamgaon.—Bright no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good. All crops doing well.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Cotton picking general and arrivals coming freely. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton picking general. Cotton crop excellent, estimate 17 annas.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower on high places. Cotton crop prospects improving. Cotton crop making good progress. Cotton plants healthy. Cotton first sowing in flower and showing bolls.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain Cotton plants in flower.

Wadhwan—Mornings cold and dewy. Dewfall insufficient. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Dholera—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Barsi.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Sholapur—Mornings cold and dewy. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Bellary.—Bright, no sign of rain Cotton plants flourishing.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

WORKERS' RELIEF FUND.

The following messages, which appear in the Australian papers are later than the mail :—

London, Nov. 1.

The delegates of the South Wales Miners' Federation at Cardiff have levied sixpence a member for the relief of the unemployed at the Senghenydd colliery. They have also recommended the establishment of a general out-of-work fund on the basis of sixpence contributed monthly for members who are idle not through their own fault.

Mr. Clement Edwards, M.P., has advocated a permanent National Fund and states that his projected Bill will levy a farthing a ton on all coal for the National fund, thus burdening neither the coal-owners nor the miners.

BELIEVED TO BE DEAD.

New York, Nov. 1.

Mr. Dillon Wallace, the Arctic explorer, has returned from the polar regions, although he was believed to be dead.

Mr. Wallace went north through Labrador, in order to place a tablet on the spot where his companion on a former exploratory trip died of starvation. Mr. Wallace lost this tablet en route to the north when his canoe upset, but he laboriously chiselled on the rocks the following inciption :—"Leonidas Hubbard, an intrepid explorer and a practical Christian died here October 18, 1903."

A PRINCESS' ANNUITY.

London, Nov. 1.

The Duke of Argyll, husband of H.R.H. Princess Louise, sister of the late King Edward, has been assessed for income tax and super-tax upon the annuity which Parliament voted to the Princess on her marriage with him, then Marquis of Lorne. The Duke yesterday successfully appealed to the Court of King's Bench against this assessment on the ground that the letters patent definitely excluded the annuity from taxation.

A NEW PARACHUTE.

Paris, Nov. 3.

A new form of parachute, with a cage containing a rabbit, a hen, a pigeon, a goose, a sheep, and a pig, was dropped from a balloon at a height of 700ft. near the Eiffel Tower yesterday. The cage struck the ground with considerable force, but the inmates, except for the sheep, which stood dazed and motionless, were not injured.

A DOCTOR'S DEATH.

London, Nov. 3.

At Wisbech on Saturday night thousands of villagers, sympathising with Dr. Dimock, who was recently found dead after having been arrested at the instance of the chairman of the local Medical Insurance Board, created riotous scenes near the dead man's late residence. Police reinforcements arrived on the scene, and the crowd, resenting this, threw fireworks and bottles, with the result that several constables were injured. Some of the rioters also were injured in baton charges.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

London, Nov. 3.

Sir Clements Markham, ex-president of the Royal Geographical Society, is appealing for funds for Stackhouse's expedition to explore the Antarctic continental coastline. He says that Stackhouse's plans are a continuance of Scott's researches from the McMurdo Sound base, and he adds : "With a stout ship, trained and resolute navigators, and favourable seasons, there is a prospect of another great important addition to our knowledge of the Antarctic."

RAILWAY DISPUTES.

London, Nov. 1.

The question of a new and more satisfactory method of settling industrial disputes is being much discussed in connection with the railways. Some of the railwaymen's districts favour the substitution of a National Board composed of representatives of the men's unions and of the Railway Companies' Association, for the existing Conciliation Boards.

GORILLA ON AN AEROPLANE.

Berlin, Nov. 1.

Yesterday a gorilla securely bound, was given an experimental trip on an aeroplane from Strasburg to Metz. The great ape was terrified to the last degree. It screamed and shivered with fear throughout the flight, and was paralysed with fright when landed.

ALLEGED TURKISH OUTRAGES.

Sofia, Nov. 3.

A semi-official report states that Bashi Bazouks, commanded by Greek officers, recently massacred all the men in 14 Bulgarian villages. Subsequently 8,000 women and children took refuge at Dedeagatch, but the Metropoliton there delivered them back to the Bashi Bazouks. Only 3,600 of the unfortunate women escaped.

IN BRIEF.

Paris, Nov. 1.

The well-known German aviator, Stoeffler, and a passenger, yesterday attempted to make the longest fight in a straight line. Their aeroplane turned over at Versailles when 450 feet up in the air. It landed among trees, and Stoeffler had a remarkable escape, being uninjured. His passenger was slightly hurt.

Bucharest, Nov. 3.

Twenty-five oil wells in the Moreni district in Roumania are burning and the whole valley as well as the hillsides is a sea of flames. The damage already caused is estimated at £1,000,000.

CHURCH DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Leck Church, Kirkby Lonsdale, where the Brontes used to worship, was completely burnt out in mail week. Four of the five bells were melted or broken, one having completely disappeared. The Communion plate was found a molten mass.

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We cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in their proper position if received after 7 p.m.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No. 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

THE
Bombay Gazette
Tuesday, 18th November, 1913.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE IN PRACTICE.

THE fact that two articles on women's suffrage are included in the current number of the *Nineteenth Century* indicates the existence of profound interest in this question at Home. The contribution to the discussion made by Mr. S. M. Mitra, the author of one of the two articles, is not likely to be taken seriously. Mr. Mitra is prepared to give woman a "voice" instead of a vote, and the project he sketches out with this end in view is calculated to add to his reputation as an unconscious humorist. Mr. Mitra's proposal is that there should be a Cabinet Minister, aided by an Advisory Council, to look after women's interests. The Council should be "supple and strong, influential enough to inspire confidence, and at the same time small enough to agree easily." This body is to consist of eight women and four men, half of each number to be nominated by the Government, and the other half to be elected by prominent organisations connected with women's welfare. Members would receive £400 a year as salary and be called upon to attend weekly meetings of the Council, which, in Mr. Mitra's opinion, ought to be able in time "to guide the House of Commons on all important points affecting women's interests, and allow itself to be guided by it." This last phrase is certainly cryptic, but Mr. Mitra's whole scheme reaches such heights of fantasy that it is impossible to accept his lucubrations as a serious contribution to the discussion. The second article, "The Woman's Parliamentary Franchise in Practice," which is from the pen of ths Right Reverend Bishop Frodsham, late Bishop of North Queensland, stands in a different category. The writer deals with the question in the light of experience, and his remarks on the working of women's suffrage in the Commonwealth of Australia and in New Zealand are especially valuable. The tendency in both countries is for the percentage of votes polled to increase at each election. In the Commonwealth elections for the House of Representatives in 1910, 68·12 per cent. of the men and 56·93 per cent. of the women on the register of electors recorded their votes. In New Zealand the proportions are much larger, and in 1911 84·58 per cent. of the male and 82·57 per cent. of the female voters went to the polls. The strength of the women's vote in both Dominion and Commonwealth is much larger than most people imagine, for in Australia in 1910 there were 1,186,783 men and 1,071,699 women on the electoral roll, and in New Zealand in 1911 321,033 male and 269,009 female voters. There is no sex disqualification in Australia for membership of Parliament, but up to the present woman candidates have failed at the polls. The question at once arises, what has been the effect of extending the vote to women on the public life of the countries concerned? Bishop Frodsham affirms that in practice the woman's vote is exercised on the whole no better or no worse than that of the men. It represents, in his opinion a gain to the State by the introduction of measures which refer more directly to the women's and children's interests, but which none the less benefit the community as a whole. This testimony is of the greatest importance, in view of the apprehensions created in the minds of so many supporters of women's suffrage by the insane excesses of the "militant" section at Home. Writing of the countries in which the vote has been granted to women, the Bishop says: "There is apparently no accentuation of sex divisions, but, on the other hand, rather a drawing together of interests. There are some signs of an inclination on the part of women to leave deliberative political functions, for what they are worth, to the men. This appears to be the attitude of Australasian women, and the attitude has much commonsense behind it." The experience of Australia and New Zealand lends no support to the gloomy theories of Sir Almroth Wright. So far from the extension of the Parliamentary franchise to women having created social disruption, there are signs, the Bishop declares, that through its instrumentality "the interests of the two sexes have been drawn closer together, to the advantage of the State."

LAWLESSNESS AND COCAINE. THE latest testimony forthcoming regarding the growth of the cocaine evil in India is provided by the report of Mr. E. L. L. Hammond, I.C.S., on the Excise Department of Behar and Orissa. The spread of the use of the drug as an intoxicant in that Province appears to be on a most extensive scale, and the disquieting statement is made that the habit of cocaine eating has penetrated the zenana, where cocaine is purchased in exchange for ornaments. The detection and the successful prosecution of the smugglers are becoming increasingly difficult, and most extraordinary artifices are resorted to in order to evade the officers of the law. The Collector of Bhagalpur gives an account of the devious ways by which cocaine is brought from Calcutta, to be buried in the ground, pending opportunities for disposing of it. While making sales, the smugglers take care that the price is paid at one place by one man and the drug handed over at another by a confederate. When they are prosecuted the dealers try to win over the prosecution witnesses by bribes, and as they possess plenty of funds they employ the best legal talent to fight for them in the Courts and hire bullies to assault their enemies outside. The state of things thus described is discreditable in the extreme, and though the cocaine traffic will not be stopped until it is dealt with at its source in Europe, every effort should be made by the authorities here to put an end to the flagrant lawlessness of the miscreants who carry it on.

A TIMELY WARNING. CALCUTTA has just given a very timely and interesting example of the valuable uses to which statistics may be put. It is unnecessary to say that of all the many varieties of statistics which are collected all over the world, those relating to the diseases from which mankind suffers are among the most important. It is these which are now proving of practical value in Calcutta. The records, which have been kept by the Health Department there show that in the past Calcutta has been visited by severe outbreaks of small-pox every four or five years, and that during the last twenty years the intervals between succeeding outbreaks have never been greater than four years. The last epidemic, which was very severe and widespread, occurred in 1909, and accordingly it is considered probable that small-pox will break out in epidemic form during the coming cold weather. The public are, therefore, being urged by the Health Department to resort to vaccination and revaccination. Special arrangements have been made for the vaccination of the people in large numbers, and advertisements in the local newspapers inform them how the facilities may be most conveniently used. Of course, it is not certain that an epidemic will take place; according to all the rules, now that such thorough precautions have been taken to stave him off, the small-pox demon should have been frightened away. But Calcutta has done a wise thing, and her Health Department may be complimented on its enterprise.

THE new Commander-in-chief, Sir Beauchamp Duff, will land in Bombay on Thursday morning at nine o'clock at Apollo Bunder from the R. I. M. S Hardinge. On the following morning His Excellency will inspect the garrison including the volunteers.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette" with the outward mails of the 7th instant left Aden at 3 a.m. yesterday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

MR. R. W. PALMER who has been appointed by the Secretary of State to be an Assistant Superintendent in the Geological Survey of India, will reach India at the end of this month.

MR. I. I. TUBNBULL has been appointed Junior Inspector of Mines in India and will join his appointment at the end of November.

ANOTHER meeting of the Tibet Conference will be held at Simla to-day.

Notes of the Day.

A number of British railways publish magazines of their own for the information and instruction of their officers and employees, and there is reason to believe that they find the results highly satisfactory. Hitherto none of the Indian railways has done anything of the kind, but very soon the G. I. P. Railway is to lead the way with the *G. I. P. Railway Magazine*, which is expected to make its appearance at the New Year. It is to be an illustrated monthly, and besides giving articles of technical interest, it will devote itself largely to the social life of the men in their institutes and to the sports in which they engage.

Enquiry at the P. and O. offices in Bombay yesterday showed that the rumour of another surtax on passages, circulated by the *Pioneer*, was unfounded. There was a certain amount of amusement atwhat was regarded as an obvious joke, but there was also some annoyance at its very ill-timed arrival. It was pointed out that the Company has no intention whatever of increasing the cost of passages, and this story, coming at a time when many people are booking passages for the spring, is not only misleading to the public, but will give a great deal of extra work to the P. and O. office in the answering of inquiries.

In reference to our note yesterday, regarding Sir Daniel Hamilton's explanation why a Bengali is like a Scotsman, a correspondent writes that Scotsmen have been likened to at least one other Indian type. Our correspondent recalls that when Sir John Muir-Mackenzie was bidding farewell to the Bombay Legislative Council he said that above all others his heart went out to Scotsmen and to the Dekkani ryots. This remark really should have been received with enthusiasm by Indian members, but as a fact it merely met a puzzled silence. The solution came later when in his eulogy of the Dekkani, Sir John said that he regarded him as a hard-headed, hard-working, frugal man.

The increasing strength of France's African army is important, especially in view of the indiscreet statement of a retired German officer, General Beusing, who, in a newspaper article on the significance of the present distribution of Germany's naval forces in the Mediterranean, explained that the cruiser flotilla in that sea is to "prevent the transport of two army corps, 65,000 men, now in Africa, to France." A battalion of these African troops was recently utilised in Paris for ceremonial purposes, and this and various other circumstances suggest fairly clearly the ideas which are held as to their probable future employment in case of necessity. The prospect of the use of such troops in Europe raises an interesting question, and one on which experts would not be unanimous.

The celebration by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain of their silver wedding directs public attention again to one of the most pathetic figures of the day. That a fighter of such virility, a statesman who found such keen enjoyment in public life, should be compelled to become a mere spectator of the struggle is tragic; but Mr. Chamberlain has at least the consolation that among his own people he will be a hero to the end. An amusing story illustrative of the estimation in which the then Colonial Secretary was held was told by a well known peer during the days of the South African struggle. The narrator visited an elementary school in the Birmingham area, and was invited to test the knowledge of the pupils. "Do you know children," he asked "who gave us the flowers, the trees and all that makes the world beautiful?" "Mr. Chamberlain, sir," replied a small girl. The visitor said, "No, no"; whereupon the child observed reprovingly "I'm sorry, sir, you're a pro-Boer."

It would be interesting if some searcher into history compiled a record of what administrators, great and small, of British rule in the dependencies and colonies have done in their spheres of labour to preserve architectural and archeological features and works out of appreciation for their beauties and for the interest and instruction of future generations. Such a record would provide a corrective to ill-founded ideas of the lack of sympathy and aesthetic regard of administrators. We in Bombay have reason to be thankful for such men, as a visit to the Victoria Gardens, to mention but one instance, shows. Lord Curzon, of course, did much in this direction, and now Lord Kitchener in Egypt is having a scheme of his own carried out for which visitors should never cease to be grateful. Henceforward, when they arrive at Cairo they will drive out of the station into a fine open square with gardens, in the centre of which they will see the magnificent statue of Rameses II which has long been lying unhonoured near Bedrashin. The statue of this celebrated Egyptian king, which measures about 42 ft. in height, was discovered in 1820, and owing to lack of interest and to its tremendous weight has lain neglected on the spot where it was first found. Lord Kitchener's scheme also includes many fine improvements to the city.

CALCUTTA LETTER.

VOLUNTEER RECRUITING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15.

A wave of patriotism, the cynic might call it militarism, is passing over the European community of Calcutta, and all the talk is of new volunteer corps to suit the taste and convenience of the different sections. On Monday next, a meeting of Scotsmen is to be held at the Volunteer Headquarters to consider the question of raising a kilted battalion. On the following Friday, H. E. Lord Carmichael will preside at a gathering at the Empire Theatre, which will be addressed by the General Commanding the Division and the Vice-Chairman of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in the interest of volunteering. Besides these overt manifestations of the martial spirit, a number of more secret forces are at work to collect every European and Anglo-Indian capable of bearing arms into that line of second defence which cautious and far-seeing leaders declare to be necessary to the integrity of the British raj in India. For instance, there is the Volunteer Company of the Old Boys of a celebrated Jesuit institution, which has just been added to the First Battalion of the C. V. R. It owes its being to the enthusiasm of Father Power, S.J., a priest who for the last ten years has been working silently and unobtrusively for the social welfare of the boys of the Catholic Community. The Company is commanded by Mr. Martelli, the once famous Rugby footballer. He used to command a cycle company, which, however, had to be disbanded for want of support; and as he was looking about for an occupation Father Power found one to his liking. The company being composed of old cadets, who have a name for themselves in the sporting field, promises to be one of the smartest in the command of Colonel Leslie.

THE ATTITUDE OF EMPLOYERS.

The example of Father Power has stimulated the emulation of priests of other denominations and we hear of more Old Boys' companies formed on the same lines. This is certainly a move in the right direction and promises better results than the lukewarm propaganda of heads of departments. The Police, Preventive, and Telegraph Departments follow the plan of making volunteering practically compulsory in the same way as the big railways, but there are scores of branches of the Government Service which employ young Europeans and Anglo-Indians who, as a rule, do not make any return to the State for the preference shown to them. This is the kind of fish for which the new net is spread, and anglers like Father Power and Captain Martelli already report a decent catch. Anglo-Indians in mercantile employment are not so easy to enmesh. The main chance of their employers is money making, and many are not prepared to concede the claim of a movement to meet a somewhat remote contingency. They demand a full day's work for a full day's pay and that leaves little time or energy for morning drills and night attacks which are the great factors in the present training of the citizen soldier. It is expected the the Hon. Mr. J. C. Shorrock, Vice-Chairman of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, will talk at this class of mercantile employer at the meeting on Friday next, and will not mince his words. I hope the onslaught will do some good, but I candidly have my doubts.

A KILTED CORPS.

For the past sixteen years we have heard of schemes for the formation of a kilted corps for Scotsmen, but for some reason not understanded of the mere Sassenach they have invariably petered out miserably, even the late Mr. James Luke than whom no more fervid Scotsman ever breathed could not with all the influence of "Capital" to back him succeed in getting the ideal beyond the argumentative stage. Mr. Ross, of the Mercantile Bank, the latest Scot to flame the fiery cross, is sanguine of breaking a tradition. He tells the public through the newspapers that the number of his countrymen who have answered the summons will make official opposition to the scheme impossible. Whether the implication that the failures in the past are to be set down to red tape is quite fair, I am not qualified to judge. I can quite understand that the powers that be did not take kindly to the proposition of adding a kilted company to any of the existing breeched corps; but I never heard that they were opposed to a kilted Scotch battalion; on the contrary they would have welcomed one, but Scotch enthusiasm did not rise to such heights. It is the ambition of Mr. Ross to convince the military authorities that a change has come over the community which is now eager to show how ready it is to "fecht for Charlie." This is to be proved at the meeting on Monday, and I for one hope that the evidence will be convincing. Much is being done to remind the man from beyond the Tweed that he owes it to himself and to his king to prove to demonstration that he has a soul above the counter. Every evening after office hours a braw Hielandman can be seen on the terrace of the South British Insurance building in Clive-street, playing the bagpipes with true fervour. The skirling pierces every office window and more than one bank clerk has vowed to assume the claymore instanter, if only to make that call to arms unnecessary. It is stated that Lord Carmichael has consented to become the first Colonel of the Scottish battalion in the event of its being raised before he leaves India. This should prove an additional incentive to recruiting among the large number of Scotsmen who are not already in the Cossipore Artillery, or the Calcutta Light Horse or the newly formed Motor Cyclist Corps.

ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.

The time is ripe for Scottish fervour. This day fortnight the Caledonian Society of Calcutta will celebrate their great festival of Saint Andrew in the Town Hall. The banquet and the libations will be lavish in proportion to the bounding prosperity of the community. I am not so sure that the post-prandial oratory will be as inspiring as it was wont to be in the days of yore, what time the late Sir Francis Maclean set the standard of rhetorical distinction. The art of public speaking is not cultivated by Scotsmen of to-day as part of a liberal education—at any rate not by the Scotsmen who come to Calcutta to chase the elusive rupee. Mr. F. H. Stewart, who is chairman this year, is an Oxford man and can write a well phrased speech, full of sound sense and helpful suggestion but he does not deliver it in a way to chain the attention of the audience. Mr. Duncan Macpherson, the croupier, is also more of an essayist than an orator. Lord Carmichael is conversational and amusing; in proposing "The Guests," he will no doubt, move his audience to laughter by his pawky wit. The chief guest is Sir Reginald Craddock, the Home Member. I heard him last at a public luncheon at the opening of a branch railway at Nagpore.

EXPLOSIVE LETTERS.

It is something of a coincidence that immediately on the return of Sir Frederick Halliday, the Commissioner of Police, from leave, the explosive letter fiend has made his reappearance. As at his first manifestation the editors of the Anglo-Indian papers are the objects of his devilry. Hare-street has taken the matter more seriously than Chowringhee with disastrous result to a very popular officer, once extremely well known and liked in your presidency. I mean Colonel Muspratt Williams, whom the sportsmen of Poona and Kirkee in the late eighties of last century used affectionately to call "Bandicoot." Instead of sending the suspicious letter to the Police Commissioner as Chowringhee did, Hare-street took it to Colonel Williams who opened it with a paper knife and was nearly blinded for his pains. The substance in the letter exploded and burnt the investigator's face; a hasty retreat to the General Hospital followed. The occurrence has given rise to the usual crop of chuckle-headed opinions and suggestions, but the most sensible I have heard is that of a prominent Indian publicist, who regards it as a sign and a warning to the Commissioner of Police to take particular care of the Viceroy when he visits Calcutta this Christmas.

CIVIC AMENITIES.

The longer the debate in the Corporation, on the proposed reform of the constitution, the worse the temper of the debaters. At the meeting on Wednesday last there were several passages at arms between the "popular" and "official" champions, the most enlivering being the collision of "Father John" and Dr. Banks, the suave Protector of Emigrants. The latter said that the Armenian tribune was not a "forgiving Christian." Mr. Apcar flared up like a torpedo and retorted that the most popular man in society was also the most insincere man he had ever met. I feel inclined to quote the hackneyed lines of Bret Hart, they are so appropriate; but you will be able to apply them yourself if you have a mind to be banal. Later on Mr. Tremearne got a bit of his own back from Mr. Ramtaram Banerjee, who at a previous meeting referred to the European merchants as adventurers, for the most part wretched. He clevery wrapped up the famous retort of Sir Pertab Singh to Lord Dufferin who asked him what he would do if the English were to leave India to-morrow. The story is too historic to demand repetition, and it lost nothing of its point in Mr. Tremearne's variation. The whole house laughed heartily, even the valiant vakeel joining in the mirth.

By dint of a close alliance, offensive and defensive, the Europeans and Mahomedans defeated the opposition of the Hindu Commissioners to the principle of special Mahomedan representation. They went very near gaining a victory on the other cardinal point, namely that the wards should have no more members than they have at present. By a single vote the Hindus carried the resolution to give each ward two members, which will make the ratepayers' representation two-thirds of the whole. Mr. Payne, the official chairman, refrained from voting. Had he gone with the Noes, as was expected, the Ayes would have lost the day by his casting vote. Writers' Buildings, it is said, are not over well pleased at his want of backbone.

THE FINANCE MEMBER.

Sir William Meyer, Finance Member to the Government of India, arrives here next week, and it is one of the signs of the times that he is to be entertained to dinner at Peliti's by Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, the wealthy lawyer, who, only the other day, gave generously of his wealth to encourage the teaching of science. The names of the guests at this dinner have not yet been announced but an attempt is being made to catch Lord Carmichael. I do not think it will succeed, for it seems there are State reasons against the presence of the ruler of the Presidency at such a function. The excuse seems to me a little thin, for the guest of the evening is not on the eve of retiring, but on the threshold of his career, and it is in the last degree unlikely that he will let himself go as Sir Fleetwood Wilson did. He will rather take his cue from Sir Harcourt Butler, who was recently dined by Cossimbazar. This would not embarrass the Governor.

THE NOBEL PRIZE.

College Square is *en fete* over the award of the Nobel Prize for literature to the Bengalee poet, Rabindra Nath Tagore. His rise in the estimation of Europe has been phenomenal. Two years ago the pundits of the West had not even heard of him, but they have certainly made amends for their long ignorance and neglect. Our poet must thank the lucky star that directed his footsteps to the abode of that Irish pagan, W. B. Yeats.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT COCHIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 17.

The *Madras Mail's* Cochin correspondent telegraphed to-day:—The Commander-in-Chief arrived here this morning from Cannanore by R. I. M. S. "Hardinge." The party was met on board by Mr. Forbes, the British Resident, Captain Ross, Assistant Resident, Mr. Campbell, Executive Engineer and Capt. Iceley, the Port Officer, who went in the port launch and the Resident's motor boat. The Commander-in-Chief comes ashore this evening, and will be entertained at Bolghatty Residency. His party will have some crocodile shooting and after sightseeing will return to the "Hardinge" at 6 p.m. and will leave to-night for Bombay. The object of the visit is to inspect the harbour.

FRANCO-BRITISH FRIENDSHIP.

JOINT NAVAL DEMONSTRATION.

FRENCH OPINION.

THE STRENGTH OF THE "ENTENTE CORDIALE."

LONDON, Nov. 17.

A French squadron of sixteen vessels will be at Piraeus on Nov. 30, where it will meet the British fleet. The French papers emphasise the political importance of this naval demonstration, showing the strength and closeness of the "entente cordiale".

M. Baudin, Minister of Marine, in an interview with the *Matin*, said the moment was propitious for displaying the French flag in the Eastern Mediterranean where France enjoyed faithful friendships which had borne the test of time. The recent visit of the French fleet to Egypt was a fresh mark of Franco-British friendship. The courteous and spontaneous welcome by the British and Greek colonies had produced the happiest impression on the French officers and crew.

FRENCH OFFICER ARRESTED AS A SPY.

A French officer, Captain Larguier, attached to the French Ministry of War, has been arrested at Genova on a charge of espionage on behalf of France, to the detriment of Switzerland, Italy and Germany.

The affair is connected with the recent arrest of a man named Manozzi, at Rome, and an Italian cavalry sergeant, who are alleged to have been acting on behalf of an international espionage bureau, with headquarters at Geneva.—Reuter.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

FRONTIER AGREEMENT WITH TURKEY.

TEHERAN, Nov. 17.

The Persian Government has informed the British and Russian Legations that it has decided to ratify forthwith the frontier agreement reached in Constantinople by the Turkish and Persian delegates, on the understanding that as the southern boundary will henceforth follow the left bank of the Shatt-el-Arab, Persian navigation rights on the river will not be affected. The Government also expresses the hope that Persian interests at Zohab will be safe guarded.

It is understood that the former proviso is unnecessary as free navigation is secured by the Anglo-Turkish agreement of July 29, 1912.

Eight hundred Sewdish gendarmes have left Shiraz, to undertake the work of policing the road to Bushire.—Reuter.

LARKIN IN MANCHESTER.

TREMENDOUS RECEPTION IN FREE TRADE HALL.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Larkin was given a tremendous reception at the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, yesterday, thousands being unable to obtain admission. He denied that he had threatened a general strike in England, and repudiated the idea of dictating to those wiseacres, the English trade union leaders. It was for his audience to do that. He appealed to them not to handle goods from Dublin. The speech was largely a tirade of abuse against what he described as the cowardly, bloodthirsty Liberal Government.—Reuter.

NEW PLANS FOR ULSTER.

FORECAST OF GOVERNMENT TERMS.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The *Times* states that within the next few days the Government will communicate to Mr. Bonar Law proposals dealing with Ulster.

The *Times* forecasts that these will consist of the exclusion of Ulster for a definite term of years without any option at the conclusion of that time, also an additional burden of taxation on the English taxpayers to compensate Nationalist Ireland for the temporary loss of the wealth of Ulster.—Reuter.

THE MOSLEM LEAGUE.

LONDON BRANCH TO BE SUBORDINATE.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

A meeting of Indian Moslems in Britain passed a resolution in favour of the continuance of the London branch, but subordinate to the parent All India League, asking Mr. Ameer Ali to remain president on this basis, and inviting the branch to call a meeting of Indian Moslems to devise means of increasing the membership.—Reuter.

FIRE ON SHIP PUT OUT.

BERMUDA, Nov. 17.

The "Pannonia" and "Balmes" have arrived here. The fire on the "Balmes" has been extinguished.—Reuter.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Nov. 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. "Salsette" left here for Bombay at 3 a. m., on Monday, with the outward mails of the 7th inst.

The "Malwa" left at the same time with the mails for Colombo and Australia.—Reuter.

LORD ELGIN.

ENGAGED TO WIDOW OF NAVAL OFFICER.

LONDON, Nov. 17

The engagement is announced between Lord Elgin, ex-Viceroy of India, and the widow of Captain Ogilvy, R. N., daughter of Commander Sherbrooke of Oxton Hall, Notts, and formerly of the Royal Navy.—Reuter.

Lord Elgin, or to give him his full title Lord Elgin and Kincardine, is 64 years of age. He was Viceroy of India from 1894 to 1899, being Lord Curzon's predecessor. The son of the 8th Earl of Elgin by his second wife, the present Earl married Constance, daughter of the Earl of Southesk in 1876. She died in 1909, leaving six sons and four daughters. Lord Elgin was appointed Treasurer of the Royal Household and First Commissioner of Works in 1886.

The marriage will make a curious coincidence in family names, for the lady to whom he is engaged is Mrs. Ogilvy, while his second daughter is Lady Ogilvy, wife of Sir Gilchrist Nevill Ogilvy.

AUSTRIAN EMIGRATION.

C. P. RAILWAY'S AGENT RELEASED ON BAIL.

VIENNA, Nov. 17.

Mr. Altman, manager of the Canadian Pacific Company's branch, has been released on bail of £ 6,000.

PRINCESS MARIE.

REFUSAL TO RETURN TO HER HUSBAND.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 17.

It is semi-officially announced that Princess Marie, formerly Grand-Duchess Maria Pavlona of Russia, is now in Paris, and has declared her intention of not returning to her husband, Prince William. Efforts to induce her to reconsider her decision have been unavailing.

The newspapers state that Prince William is starting on a hunting expedition in Africa.—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The death is announced of Mr. Montague Crackanthorpe.—Reuter.

[Mr. Montague Crackanthorpe was a well-known legal expert. A Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, he held many prominent legal positions, and was a representative of the General Council of the Bar at the International Congress of Advocates at Brussels in 1897 and a representative of the same body at the International Congress of the Societe de Legislatiors Comparee, Paris, 1900. He was also a member of the International Commission on Criminal Sentences and President of the Eugenics Education Society 1909-11. He assumed by Royal license the name Crackanthorpe in lieu of Cookson on succeeding to the Newbiggin estate, Westmoreland.]

SEQUEL TO BOREGAON COLLISION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, Nov. 17.

Driver Munchershaw, who was in charge of the engine of Guard Bezonji's goods train in the Boregaon collision, gave evidence in the case of the assistant Station-master, Boregaon, before Major Plowden, and also in the trial of Guard Bezonji before Mr. Slaney. The magistrate called upon Munchershaw to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for having committed perjury in the course of these two trials by making contradictory statements, and set forth the particular portions of the driver's evidence to indicate where the alleged contradictions took place. The magistrate was not satisfied with the explanation given and gave sanction for Munchershaw's trial in a criminal court on a charge of perjury.

Munchershaw appealed to the Judicial Commissioner's Court to have this sanction set aside.

The judge, after hearing Munchershaw's counsel, has now set aside the sanction of criminal proceedings against Munchershaw.

NEW TELEGRAPH ROUTE TO FAR EAST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 17.

It is understood that it is now settled that the Eastern Telegraph Company will lay a telegraph cable from Aden to Colombo, the work to be commenced in a week or two. This will provide a new telegraphic route to the Far East.

MISS MAUD ALLAN.

Miss Maud Allan will land in Bombay from the mail steamer next Friday and will make her first appearance on the following Monday. We are asked to say that it is a mistake to suppose that all seats have been booked up. Bookings have been heavy, but there are still good seats to be obtained for each performance.

The managers of the Maud Allan-Cherniavsky Company, met in Madras yesterday and decided that the combination would not visit Bangalore and similar inland towns unless the residents there guaranteed £500 per performance.

A gas geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes; a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night; there is no tedious wait for hot water.

MEXICAN CRISIS.

U. S. ACTION STILL POSTPONED.

WAITING TO SEE EFFECT OF FOREIGN PRESSURE.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The United States has decided to wait a few days to see the effect of foreign pressure on President Huerta before taking any decisive step.—Reuter.

A MINISTER RESIGNS.

MEXICO, Nov. 17.

Senor Aldape, the Minister of the Interior, who has been urging Senor Huerta to yield to the United States, has resigned.—Reuter.

KIAMIL PASHA.

THE GRAND OLD MAN OF TURKEY.

The death of Kiamil Pasha, the Grand Old Man of Turkey, at the patriarchal age of ninety, is a great loss not only to the kaleidoscopic politics of the shifting Ottoman Empire, but also in a sense to Europe, and especially to England. The venerable statesman was a warm friend of England and always disposed to listen and act upon English advice for the improvement and good government of his country. He was several times Grand Vizier to Abdul Hamid, and enjoyed his confidence as much as it was possible for any minister to obtain that wily and tortuous ruler's trust, and he was the only individual on whom his late master conferred the unique honour of becoming his guest and of even drinking coffee with him after the usual Friday selamlik or levee. But it is also reported that Abdul Hamid had once decided on having Kiamil secretly strangled, like the famous but unfortunate Midhat Pasha, and that the veteran statesman was saved only by an autograph letter from no less a personage than Queen Victoria who is known to have held him in great esteem for his personal character and liberal views.

It was natural that Kiamil and other ministers should find their heads insecure under the autocratic Abdul Hamid, even whilst serving him, but under the new constitutional *regime* he was treated not much better. Though he was a real friend and well-wisher of the ex-Sultan and tried to guide him along safe lines, he was opposed to his old way of governing and when the memorable revolution brought constitutional government in sight, he successfully persuaded his master to yield and to grant Parliamentary rule to his subjects. He had the honour of being the first constitutional Premier of Turkey, and if he had his own way he would have carried out real reforms. But the Young Turk party was under the thumb of the army which really ruled, and Kiamil, after bitterly but fruitlessly protesting against the return of Janissary rule, resigned, and soon after the Young-Turks deposed Abdul Hamid. He was no doubt a restraining influence on the party of "Union and Progress" advising them to proceed on lines of moderation; but that influence was soon withdrawn to the great loss of the Empire. In every troublous times last year he was once more called from his native island of Cyprus, where he had retired, to the helm of affairs and he was obliged to conclude peace at the coast of Adrianople. He once more became unpopular and had to resign a few months ago, finally retreating to Cyprus where he has now died. Kiamil Pasha was one of the few makers of recent Turkish history and he has been compared to Palmerston and Gladstone as like them he accepted the highest office at a great age with his mental powers unimpaired. But the close of his very long and chequered career in enforced retirement, while his country, which he tried to serve patriotically throughout, was passing through an acute crisis in her existence, is profoundly pathetic.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 17.

Major Ferguson Davie, 54th Sikhs, has been selected for the appointment as inspecting officer, Rajputana and Central India States Imperial Service Infantry.

Major A. P. Stuart, 104th Rifles, is permitted to retire from the 8th December, 1913.

Capt. Foley, Quartermaster, 2nd Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, is permitted to retire from the service.

On return from leave Lieut.-Col. Dealy, R.E., is posted as Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Abbottabad.

Capt. Stack, R.E., is posted to the Lahore Division.

Captain Hobday, 41st Dogras, has been selected for appointment to the Burma Military Police.

Lieut. Hogan, No. 81 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed to the Supply and Transport Corps and posted to the Quetta Division.

An exchange has been approved between Lieut. Kemp, 12th Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery and Lieut. Dennis, 89th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

BOMBAY STATION ORDERS.

By Major-General G. F. Gorringe, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Duties for the week ending 23rd November.—Field Officer, Major C. R. Mortimore, 1st Sherwood Foresters; next for duty, Major C. R. Kelly, Royal Garrison Artillery; Medical Officer, Major F. Harvey, R.A.M.C.; next for duty, Lieut. E. G. S. Cane, R.A.M.C.

HEJAZ PILGRIMS RETURNING.

The Ottoman Consul-General in Bombay has yesterday received a telegram from H. H. the Grand Vizier stating that the pilgrims are now returning from the Hejaz in good health.

MR. G. S. HART, C. I. E., Inspector-General of Forests, has proceeded on an official visit to the Andamans, where a number of important forest questions are pending.

LORD WILLINGDON'S TOUR.

OFFICIAL RECEPTION AT DHARWAR.

REPLIES TO ADDRESSES OF WELCOME.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, Nov. 17.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon, after leaving Bijapur, arrived here at 8 a.m. by special train. His Excellency was accompanied by Mr. Gibson, Private Secretary, Major Greig, Military Secretary, Captain Lucas-Surgeon, and Captain Eggerton, A.-D.-C. At the station there was a large attendance of officials and non-officials to accord a cordial reception to His Excellency, amongst them being:—Mr. Maconochi, Collector; Mr. Moysey, Assistant Collector; Mr. Hudson, Civil Surgeon; Mr. Legatte, District Judge; Mr. Gilbert, Assistant Director of Agriculture; the Hon. Rao Bahadur Rodda, President of the Dharwar Municipality; the Nabab of Savanur, Honorary A.-D.-C.; the Municipal Councillors of Dharwar and several Sardars of the Deccan. The Collector presented the officials to His Excellency and Mr. Rodda introduced the Sardars and the members of the Municipality and District Local Board.

The Governor motored to the Collector's bungalow, and, after an early breakfast, motored to the government farms, where His Excellency passed some time in inspecting the crops and the experimental farming, Mr. Gilbert explaining the system of working. His Excellency opened the Lingayet hall, a new building of the Sanskrit Academy for Lingayets. This building, which is a plain seructure after the model of Karnatik houses, is also meant to be utilized for meetings of the Lingayet Education Association of Dharwar which had collected funds to the extent of two lakhs and five thousand rupees for promoting education amongst their community. Out of these funds Rs 50,000 was expended on the hall.

In requesting His Excellency to declare the new hall open, the Lingayet community also presented an address to the Governor.

REPLY TO LINGAYET ASSOCIATION

Replying to the address, His Excellency said:—Gentlemen of the Lingayet Education Association of Dharwar, I thank you sincerely for your friendly welcome to me to-day on behalf of your Association and of the community you represent, and for the terms of your address which expresses in such a generous manner your warm appreciation of British rule and your unswerving loyalty to the throne.

It is true that my time has been fully occupied during my tour in these districts, but I can assure you that every moment has been of interest. I hope and believe I have learnt much that may be useful to me in the future; and I should have been sorry, indeed, had I missed this opportunity which you have given me of learning the history of this important Association, and of personally expressing, on behalf of the Government, our warm thanks for the generosity and zeal which you have shown in improving the social and educational status of those under your care.

You tell me of the splendid munificence of individuals and of the cordial co-operation of Indian and English in furthering the best interests of your association. These are both matters for sincere congratulation, for I am certain that, in all countries there can be no more useful and honourable way of helping forward the welfare of the people than for individuals, who have influence in any district and have time and money at their command, to give help and encouragement to their less fortunate neighbours who, without such help, would have little opportunity of educational and social advantage and of doing, if they have the brain and ability, a really useful service for their state. I readily assure you of the cordial encouragement of your worthy endeavours and you may rely on the determination of the Government to deal absolutely fairly with your community, as with all others, in the matter of appointments of duly qualified men in the various departments, and in order to prove to you our sincerity in this matter, the Government will be pleased to allow the following privilege, namely, that you should send up to the Private Secretary to the Governor, in the case of gazetted appointments, or to local officers in the case of subordinate appointments, the names of candidates of your own community whom you may consider fit to be recommended for employment, and these names shall be considered with the others when the occasion arises.

Now, gentlemen, it is my privilege to declare this hall open and to express the hope that it will be for many years the home of an increasingly prosperous association. Most sincerely do I trust that in he future, many young men who may be trained within its precincts, may do distinguished work for their country and Empire.

NEW HALL OPENED.

His Excellency then opened the central door of the hall with a silver key and, declaring it open, wished all success to the institution.

The function was held in a shamiana erected in front of the building, and the streets were fringed on both sides by crowds of people from the Collector's bungalow to the hall cheering the Governor as he motored past.

On the way to the Collector's bungalow His Excellency opened the new block of the Male Training College, and after lunch granted interviews to leading residents.

In the afternoon His Excellency received an address from the Dharwar Municipality, in the Durbar Hall, which was filled to its utmost capacity. The house, which His Excellency took, was all along decorated with banners and flowers and lined by crowds of people. On his arrival, the principal members of the Municipality received His Excellency at the gate of the Durbar Hall and Rao Bahadur Rodda read the address which was enclosed in a handsbume casket and presented to His Excellency. It was made of a single elephant tusk about three feet long, with silver mountings and hollow at one end to a depth of a foot to contain the address. The tusk was supported on two small silver elephants standing on ebony pedestals.

REPLY TO DHARWAR MUNICIPALITY.

Replying to the address, His Excellency said:—

I am delighted to be able to congratulate you warmly on your sound and satisfactory educational progress, and to know that your wants are fully supplied so far as primary and secondary education is concerned. It is a source of satisfaction to me as it must be to us all, that your two training colleges are now in a condition of sound efficiency and I think these results must be in a great part attributed to the careful work of Mr. V. S. Joshi in the Training College and to Miss Newland, who has been ably succeeded by Miss Mcafee, in the Female Normal Schools.

Your Municipal schools, too, are evidently well managed, and this is no doubt largely due to the interest taken in this matter by the Chairman and members of the School Committee. I am afraid that it is a universal complaint in this Presidency that the school buildings are generally in an unsatisfactory condition, but the Government are doing all they can in this matter, and you may rest assured that we will gladly render you such assistance as is possible with a due regard to equally pressing demands of a similar nature from other localities.

AN ARTS COLLEGE.

With regard to the question of an Arts College, as you are aware, the Government is favourably inclined towards this proposal. Their sympathy towards it was lately shown by the speeches which Lord Sydenham and the Hon. Mr. Hill made in the discussion on Rao Bahadur Rodda's resolution in the Legislative Council held on September, 26, 1912.

I recollect, too, that your Commissioner, Mr. Sheppard, gave us the welcome announcement at the last Council meeting in Poona that he had received a guarantee of a lakh of ropees from the Lingayat community in this district. This guarantee is, I understand, largely due to the efforts of Rao Bahadur Artal, and I sincerely congratulate his community on their public-spirited contribution. My friend, Rao Bahadur S. K. Rodda, and other gentlemen are, I am glad to know, energetically collecting funds for this college from other communities, and I trust that their efforts may be crowned with all success. Let me assure you that nothing would give me greater pleasure than to see this college started at an early date, but much must depend on the practical interest you show here which will justify the Government in assisting your endeavours, and I sincerely hope that you will all work together to ensure the erection of this most useful educational building.

WATER-WORKS AND DRAINAGE.

I am glad to learn that, with assistance from the Government, you have been able to complete your water-works, and hope that with good rains next year the Kelgeri Tank may be completely filled and that your water supply may be assured. I am sorry to be informed that the water-works system is working at a loss financially. Let me advise you to revise carefully your rules and by-laws relating to house connections so as to prevent unfair advantages to individuals and consequent loss of water revenue to your municipality. A drainage scheme of a comprehensive nature is a necessary complement of a good water supply, but a complete drainage and improvement scheme appears to be beyond the resources of the municipality at present and the Government, in view of the equitable demands of other localities have been hitherto unable to give more than a part of the financial assistance for your requirements. However, it is satisfactory to feel that a beginning has been made and that you have received a grant of Rs. 56,000 to clear the congested areas and to run through conservancy losses in connection therewith. With limited income and large demands, progress may be slow, but though slow, let it be sure and sound, so that its benefit may be lasting. The Government is most anxious, as far as it is able to assist all projects which lead to the health and well-being of the people, and you may feel certain, will always treat your schemes for the city improvement with a fair and liberal consideration.

SUPERVISION OF ROADS.

You ask to be relieved of maintenance of roads in the civil station, but your remarks on this matter are of so general a nature that I can give you no very definite reply to your proposal. I have made some enquires into your suggestion and am informed that five of the main roads in your city are already maintained from provincial or local funds. I fear, therefore, that I cannot hold out great hopes that your burden of road maintenance can be lightened, though any representation you wish to make will receive due consideration.

In reply to your request for assistance from the Government for a transfer to the municipality, of the fort area, I can only say that no proposals on this matter have at present reached the Government. I would urge you do submit such proposals through your Collector, Mr. Maconochie whose sympathy with your aims will, I am sure, lead him to lend you the weight of his experience to obtain sanction for any reasonable project.

I understand that, since the appointment of a chief officer, some four years ago, the collection of octroi and other taxes has received proper attention, and is now in a satisfactory condition. I congratulate you on this, and trust that the success hitherto attained will stimulate each one of you to devote in an even greater degree that careful supervision over municipal affairs, which should be the aim of every disinterested and loyal servant of the public.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

Amidst loud applause His Excellency was garlanded and after a floral presentation, His Excellency, accompanied by the Collector, walked as far as the building where the Dharwar Industrial Exhibition was held. Mr. Maconochie, Collector, the chairman of the exhibition committee, requested Lord Willingdon to open the exhibition.

Lord Willingdon, before formally declaring open the exhibition, offered a few humorous remarks.

The exhibition was then thrown open to the public. His Excellency dined quietly to-night and left for Ranebernnur by a special trian at 10 p. m.

COOCH BEHAR.

INSTALLATION OF MAHARAJAH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COOCH BEHAR, Nov. 17.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Carmichael left Rungpore at 7 a.m. to-day and arrived at Cooch Behar at 10 a m. The platform was covered with red cloth and the station was decorated with evergreens. As His Excellency stepped out of the carriage, he was received by His Highness the Maharajah. After inspecting the guard-of-honour, Their Excellencies, accompanied by Captain Stow, A.D. C., drove off, followed by Mr. Collin, the Commissioner, the Chief Secretary and the Private Secretary in the second carriage Major Champain and Captain Robertson followed in the third carriage. The route from the station to the Milkoti, Where their Excellencies are staying, was lined by eager crowds. At 1-30 His Highness the Maharajah and suite paid a formal visit to his Excellency. Lord Carmichael received him in a shamiana specially pitched in Mr. Collin's garden. The Maharajah was accompanied by Mr. Collin, the Dewan, Mr. Priyanath Ghosh, the State Judge and three A. D. C's. His Excellency had in attendance Mr. French, the Commissioner, Mr. Cumming, Chief Secretary, Mr. Gourlay, Private Secretary, Major Champain, Military Secretary, and Captains Robertson and Stow, A. D. C's.

The Maharajah waas dressed in a light blue brocade chapkan, embroidered beautifully with gold thread and a light pink turban. After the usual ceremonies, His Highness withdrew and returned with his suite and escort to the palace.

At 12-30 p. m. His Excellency the Governor returned the formal visit, when similar ceremonies were observed. At the conclusion of the visit, His Excellency and His Hihgness with their respective suites were photographed on the steps of the palace.

THE INSTALLATION DURBAR.

At 4 p.m., installation durbar was held in the durbar hall of the palace where there was a large crowd of darbaris. The principal officers of the State and the members of the Legislative Council were accommodated in the front row of chairs on the right and left of the dais. Seven chairs were left vacant on either side for the personal staffs. Her Excellency Lady Carmichael, Mrs. Collin, Mrs. Whish and other ladies were accommodated in the gallery opposite the dais.

Punctually at 4 o'clock, the clatter of horses' feet was heard, and the National Anthem announced His Excellency's arrival. The State Council received His Excellency as he descended from the carriage and the Maharajah received him at the head of the staircase. The procession then filed slowly through the centre of the hall up to the dais. Six chobadars came first, gaily clad in red and gold, carrying the silver chobs. These were followed by the Under Secretary in the Political Department. His Highness's staff came next, and then the staff of His Excellency the Governor with the Commissioner and the Chief Secretary. His Highness the Maharaja immediately preceded His Excellency. Six chobadars brought up the rear of the procession. On the dais, there were three massive silver chairs, the one in the centre being the Gadi, the one on the right hand for His Excellency the Governor and the third on the left a little back from the others for the Maharajah to use until he was installed.

When His Excellency and the Maharajan had taken their places, the durbaris resumed their seats. Mr. Cumming then stepped forward and asked for His Excellency's permission to open the durbar.

FORMAL DECLARATION.

His Excellency then rose and addressing the durbaris, said:—His Excellency Charles, Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Having been pleased to recognise His Highness Maharajah Jitendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur as Chief of the Cooch Behar State, it is now my solemn duty, as Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, to instal him in the high position held till his lamented death by his late Highness Maharajah Raj Rajendra Narayan, Bhup Bahadur, and to transfer formally to the personal rule of His Highness Maharajah Jitendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur the State of Cooch Behar.

Turning to the Maharajah, His Excellency addressed him as follows: Maharajah Jitendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur I speak to you now with mixed feelings. I rejoice indeed to know that I am addressing one so loyal as you are to the throne and person of our beloved King-Emperor, and that I am calling to the place, which those who have gone before you filled so well, one to whom the Viceroy and Governor-General of India may look with confidence for support as surely as His Excellency Lord Hardinge may at all times look to you.

His Excellency next offered some feeling remarks regarding the late Maharajah.

EMIGRATION ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 17.

Messrs. McNeill, I. C. S., and Chinman Lal, the commissioners deputed to enquire into the emigration conditions in the Crown Colonies, are expected to return to India on the completion of their enquiries early next month. They will then write their final report which is expected to contain very interesting and important information on the condition and treatment of emigrants. They will probably discuss the whole situation with the Government of India.

PUNDIT'S SON SHOT DEAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, Nov. 17.

Basantakumar Bhattacharya, a probationer of a steamer company, was shot dead last night a few steps east of the Cross-road at Banglabazaar. The deceased is reported to have undergone one year's imprisonment in connection with the Bighati dacoity case. He was about 25 years old, and the son of a respectable Pundit of Dhancora in the Dacca District.

CREDIT BANK OF INDIA.

MORE ALLEGATIONS OF FALSE ACCOUNTS.

FURTHER DISCLOSURES BY AUDITOR.

At the Bombay High Court, before Mr. Justice Davar, the enquiry in Chambers into the affairs of the Credit Bank of India, Limited, was continued yesterday.

The Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the Official Asignee; Mr. Weldon appeared for the auditor; and Mr. N. R. Mistri and Mr. J. D. Davar for the directors of the bank.

Mr. Davar submitted to the Court that, if the examination of Mr. Mistri would continue the whole day, the directors, who were present in court, might be permitted to go away and intimation given them as to when they would be required.

The Advocate-General said that the examination of Mr. Mistri would take some time, and he would not require the directors. But he said that he would like to examine Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin as he was the chairman of the board of directors and he was present at almost all the meetings of the board. The business of the bank was conducted in this way—there was a sub-committee appointed, and they sanctioned the loans recommended by the manager. These applications were then placed before the board for final sanction.

It would take some time before the examination of Mr. Kazi could be concluded as there was a number of such items. He did not therefore think that the presence of the other directors was necessary, and he would give intimation to them when they would be required.

The Court thereupon allowed the other directors, who had been summoned, to leave the court.

The examination of Mr. N. R. Mistri, the auditor of the bank, was then continued.

FALSE BALANCE-SHEET.

The Advocate-General: In the balance-sheet for December, 1912, the sums due by the directors to the bank are stated to be nil. That is false, isn't it?—That was not false to my knowledge.

You now say it is false?—Yes.

How much was Rahim Joosub indebted to the bank in December, 1912?—He was indebted in a lakh and seventy thousand.

That is from the bill register?—Yes.

That must have been examined by the auditors?—It was not examined.

The Court: Ought to have been?—Yes.

The Advocate-General: You admitted the other day that these bills were securities?—They are securities.

The Court: I suppose the balance-sheet signed by the auditors at the end of each half-year is strictly correct?—It is supposed to be accurate. We check it as far as possible.

But this is not accurate?—This is not quite accurate.

The Advocate-General: The bills must have been checked?—Yes.

So you have, by checking these bills seen that Rahim Joosub must have been indebted to the bank to the extent of Rs. 1,70,000?—Since I must have checked it I must have seen it.

Then why did you not enter it in the balance-sheet?—It must have slipped out of my mind at the time because there were thousands of bills before us.

The Court: You must have forgotten for the time being that Rahim Joosub was a director? Yes, my Lord.

The Advocate-General: You admit that it was your duty to have entered the Rs. 1,70,000 in the balance sheet?—Yes.

And, similarly, that was your duty in the balance-sheet for the half-year ending December 31, 1911, to enter Rahim Joosub under that third heading as debtor for Rs. 1,48,300?—Yes.

The only excuse for your not doing so is because you had so many bills to examine?—There was another reason also. Some of these bills were in the name of Rahim Joosub and Co., and they were also endorsed by M. C. Dharamsey.

You know that Rahim Joosub carried on business as Rahim Joosub and Co.?—I have spoken about it before, but I did not know whether he had any other partners.

The Court: Supposing he had twenty other partners, he would still be indebted to the bank?—Yes, my Lord.

The Advocate-General: And in any case it would be your duty to put him as a debtor?—Yes.

RAHIM'S INDEBTEDNESS.

I must take it from you that the bills making up Rs. 1,48,300 for which Rahim was indebted to the bank on June 30, 1912, and bills making up Rs. 1,70,000 in December, 1912, were many in number?—Yes.

Referring to the balance-sheet for the half-year ending June 30, 1911, the Advocate-General asked: "From the account of the bank, it seems that the bank had advanced Rs. 7,85,470 on 78,843 of the bank's shares?—I have said that I have checked it as far as possible within the time allotted to me.

Of the sum of Rs. 51,92,000 shown as deposits an amount of Rs. 9,52,000 comprised mere book entries?—Yes.

And this was apart from the transaction with Chunilal?—Yes.

Was there any list of bad or doubtful debts at this time?—There was a list of bad and doubtful debts.

They amounted to how much?—I do not recollect.

You must be able to tell us at least approximately?—So far as I remember, it must be about a lakh or a lakh and a half.

The other statement of bad and doubtful debts must have been placed before you for you to see?—Yes.

Can you give us a rough idea as to what it was in December, 1910?—I cannot. There could not be anything in 1910, as it was the year in which the bank was started.

When was the first list then shown to you?—It must have been on June 30, 1911.

How much was it?—I cannot recollect.

And every succeeding six months it went on increasing?—Yes.

You said that it was between one lakh and a lakh and a half in 1913. Why did you notenter it in the balance-sheet?—Because there were all the

necessary proofs as to security, and reasons were given against each why they were not to be written off as suits had been filed against the defaulters and these showed that it was possible to recover the amounts.

By securities you mean promissory notes?—There were other securities also.

What other securities were there?—Jewellery.

But in most cases they were promissory notes?—Yes.

But in many instances where these cases were instituted, the debtors were insolvent?—No.

Not in any case?—There may be some, and they had estates which were administered by the official assignee.

BAD AND DOUBTFUL DEBTS.

But still it was a list of doubtful debts?—But there was a remark in the list that, as they are being recovered they should not be shown in the balance-sheet, and Jaffer asked me not to consider them as such.

The Court: And did you agree?—Yes. And, besides, their accounts were not closed.

The Advocate-General: And did it not prick your conscience?—No.

And if they were insolvents?—They were not declared insolvents.

But they were adjudicated?—Yes.

If the manager says that the debt is a good one, and if you know that the debtor is insolvent and he has paid only one pice in the rupee, still you will consider his debt as good?—There is no other alternative.

If the balance sheet had been properly audited, the bank's books would have shown no profit?

The Court: You know that the bank never really made a profit at any time of its existence?—It was getting interest on current account and loan account.

But the bank was in debt all the time of its existence?—The profit must have been reduced.

And the balance-sheet shows a profit?—Yes.

The Advocate-General:—Taking the last balance-sheet, the profit is Rs. 63,371-11-5?—Yes.

The Court:—Corrected even to five pies! (Laughter.)

The Advocate-General:—This profit was false?—Yes.

Do you now realise how dishonest you have been as an accountant?—I cannot give you any answer to that question.

AUDITOR DUPED.

The Court:—You mean you were duped in passing these balance-sheets?—Yes.

By whom? By the manager?—On false statements made by the manager, accountants and others.

The statements were before you, what were the false statements?—There was only the list of doubtful debts and they represented that they were recoverable, and as now pointed out they were not recoverable.

The Advocate-General: Many of these debts had been running from the commencement of the business?—Yes.

In spite of what you see before your eyes, that the debtors had not paid anything for two or three years, and knowing that the debtors had become insolvents,—with all this, if the manager says that these amounts are recoverable you take his word?—I do.

Witness, addressing the Court, said, "My Lord, I have to explain here that the auditors have no authority over these bad debts. They must assume that the debts are good, unless their accounts are closed."

The Advocate-General: You know, Mr. Mistri, that the heading is not confined to bad debts?—Yes.

I will assume they were not bad debts, but were doubtful debts, were they not?—Yes.

Then, why did you not enter them as such?—As I said before, I depended on the statement.

Why did you not enter them as doubtful?—The heading was "bad and doubtful debts," and as they were recoverable, I left them over.

I did not understand you. Why did you not enter them as doubtful?

The Court: He means as there was only one heading "bad and doubtful debts," and as there was no separate heading, he would wait till the doubtful debts became bad.

The Court: May I take it that the correct way of incorporated accountants is to wait until doubtful debts become bad debts without showing them in the balance-sheet?—No answer.

The Advocate-General: It comes to and this that you never saw a doubtful debt?—I have seen in many offices that they are shown in the balance-sheet by the authorities concerned.

But you never showed them?—I was satisfied by the explanation given by Jaffer and the accountant that the debts were not bad or doubtful.

Questioned as to why he said at first that the debts were doubtful, witness explained that the list produced before him said they were doubtful, but it was explained to him orally that they were not so.

The Advocate-General.—Were you paid any thing by Jaffer to make these false statements?—Nothing.

Nothing beyond your Rs. 250?—Nothing.

In reply to the Advocate-General, witness said that he kept a current account with the Credit Bank, and that he also had an account with the Specie Bank. He had Rs. 7,000 in the Credit Bank when it failed.

"I AM NOT A RICH MAN."

Advocate-General: This is only a flea-bite to you?—I am not a rich man, Mr. Advocate-General.

The Court: Why did you not withdraw your account?—I was quite ignorant of the position of the bank. I believed the bank to be sound, I believed the management to be sound, I believed the directors to be sound.

The Advocate-General asked witness how much money he had in the Specie Bank.

The Court asked what that had to do with the present enquiry.

The Advocate-General said that he was being paid Rs. 4,000 by Jaffer and he wanted to prove it.

Continuing, witness said that he had one property in Bombay at Club Road, Byculla, which he purchased for Rs. 39,000. Witness said that he made his fortune as a teacher of commercial classes.

The Court: Do you teach your pupils the same way of auditing?

Witness, in reply to the Advocate-General, said that he did not know there was a run on the Credit Bank when the People's Bank failed. He was present at the three interviews between Chunilal and Jaffer on October 1 and 2.

And you know that the position of the bank on the 1st was serious?—I knew that there was no cash to meet payments.

You were there to ascertain what steps were to be taken?—No.

Witness said that he was present at the interview as Jaffer called him to ask whether he could raise loans on the securities of the bank, and witness advised him to consult his directors in the matter. He did not make any demand for his money from Jaffer because he knew about the condition of the bank only on the morning of the 1st. On the morning of Sept. 18 he had Rs. 4,800 in the bank, and he had withdrawn all the money excepting a sum of Rs. 75 on that day to buy Government paper.

And having withdrawn all that, your credit is Rs. 7,000 on the morning of the 1st. How was that?—I had paid all that money together with Rs. 2,000 again into the bank.

And you deposited that in spite of your knowledge that there was a run on the bank?—There was a run on all the banks in Bombay.

On the morning of October 1, Jaffer told you he wanted a loan of Rs. 10,000?—Not to me.

And you paid that Rs. 10,000 and afterwards he paid you Rs. 3,000 and the balance was credited in your current account?—I paid Rs. 7,000 only into the bank.

Witness explained that he had a currency note for Rs. 10,000 which he cashed and paid Rs. 7,000 to the bank.

How did you have Rs. 10,000 with you?—I generally keep five thousand or ten thousand rupees with me.

The Court: What made you pay Rs. 7,000 on October 1?—That was my misfortune, my Lord. It was my hard-earned money.

In reply to the Advocate-General, witness said that he had the pay-slip with him, and it was given to him then and there when the money was paid and he could produce it.

The Court: You have got no Government paper with you?—No, none.

You were reputed to be a man of means?—Yes, but I have lost all my money. Your Lordship knows that I lost in floating certain companies and in certain syndicates. I lost Rs. 25,000 in that London syndicate, Rs. 20,000 which I had given as a deposit to the United Flour Mills, I lost, and another Rs. 5,000 in floating Godrej and Company. So I have lost about Rs 50,000 in all.

The Advocate-General then read the report of the directors for the year 1911, in which a dividend of seven per cent. was declared, and eulogised the manager of the bank, Jaffer Joosub, for the strict and economical management of the bank and for having worked without any remuneration.

You knew all that?—Yes.

The Court: And the bank was not making any profit?—So I find it now.

And what was Jaffer Joosub's pay?—Rs. 1,000.

Did he not draw his pay?—For the first year he did not draw anything, until the first dividend was declared.

The Court then asked the witness whether he had any thing to say by way of explanation, and he said "I only want to say that this is the first time I have appeared before the Honourable High Court.

The Court: But so far as I remember, this is at least the second time.

Witness: That was not as a witness, my Lord.

Witness continuing said, "I became very nervous, and your Lordship put some very plain questions to me such as whether a note signed by your Lordship's choubdar for Rs. 10,000 would be considered as a security, etc., and I replied to them in a way I should not have done as an auditor.

The Court: You want to say that you gave some foolish replies?

Witness: Yes, my Lord.

With this the examination of Mr Mistri was concluded.

EVIDENCE OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD.

Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister, chairman of the board of directors, next called. He said he was a barrister and entered the Bar about fourteen years ago. Since he came to Bombay he had been practising as a barrister.

I suppose you are a leader of the Mahomedan community?—I cannot say that I am a leader.

Witness further said he was taking an interest in the affairs of the Mahomedan community and had been Secretary of Anjuman Islam and knew almost all the leading members of the Mahomedan Community. He became one of the directors shortly after the bank was started, and was present at the preliminary meeting held under the chairmanship of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta as he was then a director of the All-India Insurance Company. He became a director of the Insurance Company about a year before the starting of the bank. He could not now remember who called him to attend the meeting for the formation of the bank. Witness came to know about Jaffer Joosub only on the day of the meeting, and afterwards he used to meet him in Sir Pherozeshah's chambers. He became acquainted with the other Joosub brothers only very recently. The agent of the All-India Insurance Company was Jaffer Joosub, but he transferred the agency to his brother Rahim and he himself took up the management of the bank. Witness had monetary transactions with Jaffer. He had advanced him about 30 to 36 thousand rupees. The money was given on a promissory note. It bore interest at 7 1-2 or 9 per cent. He paid off the amount in instalments. The last instalment paid was in August, and amounted to Rs. 16,000. He did not know anything about his means, but it was represented that he was making about 20 to 25 thousand a year as agent of the All-India Insurance Company. Jaffer was getting a pay of Rs. 1,000 a month and his commission also came to four or five thousand. He heard at the meeting for the organisation of the bank, that Sir Pherozeshah and Mr. Setalwad were going to be directors of the bank, and he also consented to become a director. It was about that time that Jaffer transferred the agency of the Insurance Company to Rahim. From that time he used to meet Rahim at the Insurance Company of which witness was still a director. A little later, Rahim also joined the board of directors of the Credit Bank. Witness did not know what Rahim was doing before he joined the All-India, and he did not know whether he had any means. Witness had heard that Rahim was the agent of a weaving mill called the Bombay Weaving Mill, which is now under liquidation.

He came to know Karmali about six months or a year ago when he became a director of the Baroda Tramway Company.

AN IMPORTANT TRANSFER.

The Tramway Company was formed a short time after the Credit Bank, and witness believed that Jaffer was the person who formed the Tramway Company and he transferred the agency to Karmali. Karmali was mostly in Baroda, as he had several contracts there, and witness believed that it was Karmali's son, Fazal, who attended to the office business. So far as he knew, the partners of the firm of Karmali Bros. were only Karmeli and his son Fazal.

Rahim carried on business as Rahim Joosub and Co., and he did not know whether he had any partners in the firm, but he believed that one M. C. Dharamsey was a partner. Witness believed that Dharamsey was a partner till Noormuhamad joined as a partner with Rahim about a year ago.

Witness had heard about the firm of Hassan Brothers. They were introduced by Jaffer Joosub, but before the bank failed he did not know who constituted the firm of Hassan Brothers. Since then, witness was shown two young men in court who, he was told, formed the members of the firm. The relation between himself and Jaffer was nothing more than what concerned business. They had occasion to meet each other at various times in connection with the bank. They were both candidates at the Municipal election for the Byculla Ward, along with some others. The arrangement between Jaffer and himself was that they should canvass together and divide the votes in half between them. But somehow Jaffer arranged with the agents to get all the votes for himself, and the result was that Jaffer got in and witness was thrown out, although he had been a sitting as a member for the last ten or twelve years.

Witness did not know much about Noor Muhamed, excepting that he was connected with the Baroda Tramway Company and the All-India Insurance. He did not know that the Bombay Weaving Mill was financed by the Credit Bank, but he knew that certain other persons had advanced some money for the mill. The share capital of the Weaving Company was twelve lakhs.

Witness did not know much about M.C. Dharamsey but he had seen him at the All-India Insurance Company. It was represented to him and to the board of directors that M. C. Dharamsey was a man of considerable means, but witness did not really know what his means were.

HOW BUSINESS WAS DONE.

The business of the bank was done in this way:—As it was impossible to transact all the business of the bank, a sub-committee composed of two directors was appointed to look after and scrutinize the transactions of the bank during the period intervening between two meetings. This sub-committee had to enquire about the substance of the parties borrowing money and look after all other business and report about the transactions of the bank every fortnight. The board of directors was mainly directed by these reports and the manager's statement. The sub-committee was appointed from among the directors themselves, but neither himself nor Sir Balchandra Krishna had ever served on it.

Witness had no idea that the funds of the bank were mainly used in financing Jaffer's brothers, his relatives, M. C. Dharamsey, Nainsey Khairaz and his sons, and Hassan brothers. He came to know about these things only after these proceedings where started.

The Advocate-General: You were not a dummy director, were you? You were taking an intelligent interest in the bank?—I attended to the business as carefully as I could and as my time permitted. I used to go through the papers, but used to place great reliance on the manager as a highly paid officer of the bank and on the committee's report.

HAD ENOUGH OF BANKS.

The Judge: Have you any more banks?—I have had enough of banks, my Lord. I will never have anything more to do with banks.

The Advocate-General: Not quite enough!

Witness: I had more than enough' Mr. Advocate-General.

The Advocate-General then produced the minutes-book of the bank and pointed out a resolution passed during the beginning of the bank's inauguration, appointing witness and some two others as a sub-committee, and asked the witness whether he had not served on the sub-committee.

Witness: I might have been appointed to serve on the sub-committee, but I have never worked on it.

The Advocate-General: You were appointed on the sub-committee and you say you never worked on it? Is that your sense of duty?

Witness hesitated to answer, and on the Advocate-General repeating the question, he said, "Mr. Advocate-General, for the present you may take it so."

A PROBLEMATICAL INCOME.

The Advocate-General then pointed out a resolution of the board of directors stating that the manager of the bank was not to receive any pay till the bank was making a profit, at least enough to pay a five per cent. devidend, and asked the witness, "Did it not strike you as strange that Jaffer should have given up an income of Rs. 20,000 in the All-India Insurance Company to get a problematical income of Rs. 12,000 a year?

Witness: When the bank was started, it was resolved to give the manager a salary of Rs. 1,000 a month, but Mr. Setalwad and some others objected to spending such a large sum on establishment charges till the bank was firmly established. Jaffer then said that he would soon put the bank on a sound footing, and until then he would work for the bank without receiving any remuneration.

But did it strike you as strange that Jaffer should have transferred such a paying concern as the All-India Insurance Company to Rahim?—Jaffer might have been getting something from the All-India Insurance Company, and he might have given up that concern only after he began to draw from the bank.

Another resolution of the board of directors and signed by the witness, which sanctioned the discounting of a bill drawn by one Vithaldas Dharmsey Joshi and endorsed by G. Metha and Co., was shown and the witness was asked whether he knew anything of those people.

Witness, in reply, said that he did not know who Joshi was, but he had heard the name of G. Metha and Co.

Who are they?—They are a firm of jewellers

The manager of the firm is Tricumdas Dalpatram Shroff who is a partner of the firm and one of the directors of the Credit Bank?—I don't know exactly.

You don't know that he is a partner of the firm?—I have heard that he is in some way connected with the firm.

The further hearing was adjourned for to-day.

Messrs. Little and Co., solicitors, write to us as follows:—We act in the Bombay Presidency for the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales and our attention has been drawn to the fact that in your report of the proceedings in connection with the Credit Bank failure now pending before the High Court, Mr. Nasserwanji Rustomji Mistri is reported as having stated that he was a Chartered Accountant, possessing a London degree, Colonial Branch. We are not aware whether Mr. N. R. Mistri has been correctly reported or otherwise, but we are asked to inform you that Mr. N. R. Mistri is not a Member or Associate of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, which Institute alone has the power to confer a London degree entitling a person to describe himself as a "Chartered Accountant."

THE PEOPLE'S BANK.

COMPULSORY WINDING UP ORDERED.

JUDGE ON A "WILD CAT" SCHEME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 17.

The District Judge of Lahore, passed an order to-day directing that the affairs of the People's Bank should be compulsorily wound up. In passing the order he said: "There are three important documents on the file namely the reports of Messrs. Basantram and Sons, Messrs. Ferguson and Company, and the Official Liquidator. From these it is evident, not only that the interest of the shareholders is confined to their liability to calls but also tha the creditors of the bank cannot expect to be paid in full. It is obvious that most of the bank's investments are of an extremely speculative nature and very unlikely to bring in anything approaching the full amount which has been sunk in them. The largest debtors of the bank have not even paid the interest due on their loans for sometime past."

Another important consideration is the nature of the scheme for voluntary liquidation. The report of the general meeting of November 9, shows that the intention of the shareholders is not to conduct liquidation so as to secure the greatest possible division to the creditors, but to try and make as much as possible for themselves out of the crash, by forcing the creditors to deal with the new bank, of which the liquidators will be directors. This is absolutely a "wild cat" scheme. The past management of the bank appointed by the shareholders, has shown itself quite incapable of conducting a large business institution, and they now propose a new company and the retiring gentlemen are to conduct, at the same time, liquidation of this and the foundation of another bank.

DISCREPANCY IN BALANCE SHEET.

The audit shows a debt of nearly four lakhs due from the Ganges Flour Mills, whereas the balance-sheet of that company filed by the applicant shows no debt whatever due to the bank; the case of the Cawanpore Flour Mills is similar.

With regard to these and other points raised, the judge, added: "I am not recording any definite finding, one way or other, as it is possible they may be satisfactorily explained. There is, however, a strong *prima faice* case made out which would justify criminal proceeding if proved under the circumstances.

STATEMENTS BY OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR.

The following are a few passages from the report submitted to the Court by the official liquidator, Mr. Dignasse:—"That in respect of many of its advances said to be secured, the bank is short of security; that in respect of nearly one half of its total advances, the bank holds no tangible security whatever; that a number of the thirty-five companies in which over ninety per cent. of the total amount due to the depositors has been sunk are in no position to effect a material reduction of their debts; that the prospects of the major portion of the depositors' money being returned to them are extremely remote and that unsound financial methods are responsible for this state of the bank."

GOVERNMENT REFUSES TO INTERFERE.

In reply to a number of communications received by the Punjab Government from depositors and shareholders of the People's Bank representing that their interests will be best served bivoluntary instead of compulsory liquidation, a Press communique has been issued which states that this is entirely a matter for the Civil Courts with which Government cannot interfere.

ACCOUNTANT'S REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

DID NOT KNOW WHAT BILL OF EXCHANGE IS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 17.

The trial of the manager of the Karachi branch of the Credit Bank of India and three Karachi pleaders on a charge of manipulating the bank's accounts after the bank had closed its doors, was resumed at Karachi, to-day, before Mr. Richardson, City Magistrate.

Jewatram, the Credit Bank's accountant, was examined by Mr. Raymond, Public Prosecutor. In the course of his evidence he made the following statement:—

"I do not know what a bill of exchange is and honestly I did not know the meaning of endorsement."

The witness further said that he saw Mr. Lukumal, the Agent of the Credit Bank, remove the three missing Press Copy Books and that he also knew that the agent had denied doing so. The hearing was here adjourned until to-morrow.

INDIAN STRIKERS.

LARGE INCREASE IN NUMBERS.

WORK AT PORT OF DURBAN AFFECTED.

DURBAN, Nov. 17.

Indian harbour, railway and corporation employees have joined the strike. They have been partly replaced by whites but the work of the port is hampered. The scavenging service is suspended. The situation has hitherto been quite orderly.

The Indians declare they have struck under the compulsion of pickets who are leading the passive resisters.—Reuter.

DESPAIR AND DISMAY.

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 17.

At a mass meeting of Indians, here, a resolution was passed expressing a deep sense of despair and dismay at the growing seriousness of the position owing to the arrest of the leaders, and calling on the Government to release them for the purpose of negotiating a settlement.—Reuter.

KALLENBACH SENT TO PRISON.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 16.

Mr. Kallenbach, Mr. Gandhi's fellow-worker, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Mr. Polak has been remanded without bail.

Over a hundred police from the Rand have already been drafted into the districts near Natal, and others are being held in readiness.—Reuter.

REMINISCENT OF SLAVERY.

MR. GOKHALE AND THE NEWS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI Nov. 17.

Mr. Gokhale has issued the following communication:—

The telegrams received from the Indian Association of Natal during the last three days, which will appear in most of the papers, tell their own tale. The news which they contain recalls in some respects the worst horrors of the days of slavery. It is England's pride that she took the lead in abolishing slavery and that under her flag slavery cannot exist. Are not our countrymen subjects of His Majesty residing in South Africa entitled to the protection of the flag, as the Natal Indian Association so pathetically asks? I have no doubt that the Government of India will use every endeavour to move the Imperial authorities to exert their utmost pressure on the Government of South Africa, so that an immediate halt may be called to these barbarous proceedings, but we have our duty and that is to lose no time in giving expression—definite and pointed—to the profound indignation with which we are thrilling, to send up emphatic protests from every place, great or small, through His Excellency the Viceroy to the Imperial Government against what is going on in South Africa. Further, all India must now, with one voice, urge the Secretary of State to withdraw forthwith the permission which he granted only last year to railway companies in India to use South African coal. The mines on which these horrible cruelties are being perpetrated on the Indian strikers are the coal mines and any coal coming from them now into India will come wetted with the blood drawn from the lashed backs of our hapless countrymen.

A VIGOROUS AGITATION.

Inquiries are being addressed to me from different parts of the country if the incarceration of Mr. Gandhi and other passive resisters and the possible coercion of the strikers by imprisonment, starvation, and flogging will mean the end of the struggle. I wish to state most emphatically that it will mean no such thing. The struggle is only at its beginning. The passive resisters were all avowedly out for being imprisoned, and it was part of their plan of campaign that they should be so imprisoned. Even if the Government succeeds in breaking the spirit of the strikers and driving them back to work under the lash, the families of all ordinary passive resisters, who are in gaol or who may be sent to gaol hereafter, and their number is already several hundreds, have to be supported till the struggle concludes one way or the other. There need be no fear that there will be no leaders available now for guiding the movement and who are deliberately keeping themselves within the limits of the law so as to be able to raise funds locally, administer relief to the families of passive resisters, and keep up a vigorous and systematic agitation in South Africa itself, in England and in India and they will receive instructions necessary from time to time from Mr. Gandhi even though he is in gaol. There is no need from us, therefore, to be disconsolate in any way by the turn events have taken, and we must proceed straight on without looking to the right or the left with the work of collecting funds and doing our duty in other ways by those who have come forward to risk their all for the honour of our motherland.

INDIAN S. AFRICAN FUND.

RANGOON, Nov. 17.

The South African Passive Resistance Fund Committee, Rangoon, have collected Rs 4,488., of which Rs. 1,500, have been remitted to the Secretary of the British Indian Association.

MADRAS, Nov. 17.

In addition to a donations of Rs. 1,000 already paid by Mrs. Besant she has sent a second contribution of Rs. 500 to the India South African Fund. Rs. 373 has been raised in Nellore and paid to the Indian Bank.

BOMBS IN DUBLIN STREETS.

Two persons were injured in Dublin, on Sunday night in mail week, by small bombs placed on the street by boys. The bombs, made from tin canisters and filled with powder and pellets, were exploded in Eustace-street and Fownes-street. In one case a man who was passing was injured in the face with a piece of tin. In the second case a boy was struck with a portion of a consister and received injuries for which he was treated in hospital.

THE MADRAS FLOODS.

HARROWING ACCOUNTS OF PRIVATIONS.

RAINFALL OF 18 INCHES IN 12 HOURS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 17.

In connection with the floods in Southern India, the *Madras Mail's* special correspondent writes:—All last week it was raining incessantly all over the southern districts and in certain parts of South Arcot district where breaches have occurred. A rainfall of 18 inches in twelve hours was recorded, while in some villages the fall registered appeared to have been heavier still.

Most harrowing accounts are given by eye-witnesses of the sufferings and privations of the people. It is related that, in some villages, men tied their women and children to the top-most branches of trees in the hope which, in certain cases turned out vain, that the flood would not reach them there, but some of the trees were uprooted by the current and those seeking safety on them were drowned. Many sought safety on haystacks as they were being swept away by the flood and were providentially saved. Others were rescued by ropes as they drifted by in the stream.

The case of cattle was far worse, even as I was walking down the line to-day I observed numerous carcases fouling the air. People living in huts in the vicinity of the railway embankments sought safety on the embankments and encamped there.

Traces of the flood-level on the walls of a house standing on elevated ground beyond the railway fencing, indicated a height of nearly nine feet. Thus, the average level of the floods near the railway is calculated to be between 13 feet. and 15 feet. The section of the railway from Calcroom to Capper Quarry presents an extraordinary appearance. The action of water upon the banks of the line has been immensely destructive all the ballast supporting the rails having been washed away for nearly seven miles, the rails themselves remaining suspended in space or washed deep down the banks. While enormous gaps have been caused in lengthy sections of the embankment.

COLLISION AT PRINCE'S DOCK.

STEAMER DASHES AGAINST BRIDGE.

A serious accident occurred at Prince's Dock yesterday.

At about 9-45 a. m. the s.s. "Kasara" of the B. I. S. N. Company was proceeding to anchor alongside Shepherd's Wharf, in order to enter Prince's Dock at high tide. Through some unavoidable circumstance, said to be the failure of the telegraph indicator, the vessel could not be brought under control and she dashed against the dock bridge which was smashed, in spite of two anchors being cast by order of the Chief Officer, who foresaw the danger the vessel was in.

The impact, besides breaking up the bridge, damaged the bow of the steamer. The bridge was about 50 to 60 feet in length.

The Port Trust officials visited the scene of the accident soon afterwards, and an official inquiry will be held to-day to ascertain the cause of the accident. The broken portion of the bridge and many feet of steel and timber are being speedily removed by divers who are busily engaged in front of the gate. The remaining part of the bridge, which is bent in, is being cut off.

At present all the vehicular traffic is stopped. In the meantime the traffic to Shepherd's Wharf is being diverted by the Yellow and North-west gates. No vessel will be able to enter or leave except via the Victoria Dock.

After the collision an urgent telephone message was sent for the Port Trust diving barge. This was brought up a few minutes after midday, by two steam tugs. As soon as the barge had been made fast by the gateway, divers were sent down.

As the bridge had been cleared preparatory to its being opened, no lives were lost and no one was injured.

RIFLE RANGE CRIME.

SEPOY SHOOTS JEMADAR AND COMMITS SUICIDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 17.

A sepoy of the 92nd Punjabis, who had been punished by a jemadar recently, shot the latter at the Rifle Range near Mandalay on Thursday and then committed suicide, blowing his brains out. The jemadar, who was wounded in the body, is in a serious condition in the Military hospital.

EXPLORER SAFE.

RETURN AFTER EXPEDITION UP THE BRAHMAPUTRA RIVER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 17.

Information has been received of the safe return of Captain Bailey, of the Political Department, from his journey of exploration up the Brahmaputra River. Nothing had been heard of the explorer for many months until a telegram was received from Satpatgram, Assam, announcing his arrival there. No further details are at present known but it is presumed that Captain Bailey's companion, Captain Morshead, R.E, of the Survey Department, returned at the same time.

A serious outbreak of swine fever in the West Riding of Yorkshire has necessitated the slaughter of 300 pigs at the farm of the Menston Asylum of the West Riding County Council.

PUBLIC SERVICES.

STANDARD OF INDIAN ENGINEERS.

IS EUROPEAN TRAINING ESSENTIAL?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 17.

The Public Services Commission resumed its enquiry to-day and examined representative witnesses of the Public Works Department. There was a fairly large number of visitors present, mostly officials of the Public Works Department. Mr. Fisher, who arrived at Delhi on Saturday, joined the Commission this morning. All the members of the Commission were present except Lord Ronaldshay.

Mr. R. P. Russell, Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, was first examined. Replying a question about recruitment, he said a number of Royal Engineers had to be employed for war purposes but their number was limited. Apart from military reasons he would advocate the employment of Royal Engineers, in the P. W. D. and Railways provided they began at the bottom and came with the qualifications required in the Imperial Service. Out of 70 Imperial Engineers 40 were appointed in the Railways and 30 in the P. W. D. Referring to the question of recruitment in England, witness said as far as technical qualifications were concerned the present method was satisfactory, though it had not resulted in the recruitment of a class of men they required. He did not advocate open competition without selection, because there would be no difference between higher and lower social status. Nomination with competition would be the best system of all. On the value of English training, witness said its value was very high indeed.

SUPERIORITY OF ENGLISH TRAINING.

Training received by an intending recruit and the opportunities given to him in England were more valuable and greater than he could receive in India. Regarding the present practice of ten per cent. recruitment of Indian engineers by the Secretary of State, Mr. Russell said,—"My view is that Indian engineers should not go Home to be appointed by the Secretary of State for employment in the Imperial Service. If he thinks he is going to get a better service in England by all means let him go. The Imperial Service, as now constituted provides rates of salary, furlough, etc., for engineers, who are domiciled in England and I do not think that men domiciled in this country can come under that."

Mr Russell was asked if he could give any statistics concerning a statement which had been made by the previous witnesses that the proportion of Indian trained engineers who had reasonable administrative power was larger than those trained in England. Witness promised to furnish statistics and said, "I dare say it is so in the Imperial Service. It is not correct that since the Provincial Service was formed, the men who were attracted to Roorkee and recruited into the Imperial Service were better than now."

A COLLEGE FOR INDIANS.

Replying to questions by Sir Murray Hammick, the witness advocated that Roorkee should be made a College for Indians. He was not aware that objections to this suggestion were raised in Bombay and southern India. Witness thought openings in the P. W. D. were not so good as in the other departments. He did not think that the standard of Indians turned out by Roorkee had fallen off, but he knew that the standard of Europeans and domiciled Anglo-Indians had fallen because these men did not like to get into the Provincial Service. Roorkee was all right for Indians, but it did not attract Europeans and Anglo-Indians who wanted to become Engineers.

Mr. Gokhle:—I think that the responsibility is upon you to show that the men recruited in England are better than those recruited in this country. What I want to know is if you can establish that the men recruited in England are better than the men recruited in India.

Mr. Russell said that the average man appointed by the Secretary of State was a more capable administrator. That conclusion he had arrived at as a result of his personal observation. There was no political consideration in making appointments in the Public Works Department as in the Police. Replying to a further question, witness said the Government was doing its utmost to raise Indian Colleges to the highest level.

Mr. Hope, representative of the Imperial Engineers, was next examined. Replying to Lord Islington, witness said he would abandon the ten per cent recruitment of Indians by the Secretary of State and substitute exclusive recruitment from the Indian colleges.

"A FARCE."

Mr. F. R. Bagley, Chief Engineer, Southern Punjab Railway, was the third witness examined by the Commission. Mr. Bagley advocated better terms for temporary engineers. The duties of an engineer in India were very different from those in England and a man of long experience in England was not of much use in India. He did not attach much importance to European experience. In his memorandum, witness said, "The so-called practical experience of England was a farce."

Replying to Mr. Gokhale he said the training in Indian colleges was good and there was turned out a class of men who were qualified to do the work required of them.

Mr. Raj Narain, the last witness examined to-day, urged the abolition of the distinction between the two services, Imperial and Provincial, as to their rate of pay, pension, etc.

The Commission adjourned until to-morrow.

MEMORIAL TO ALFRED LYTTELTON.

A letter signed by Lord Midleton and others appeared in "The Times" on Monday, in mail week, stating that the fund for a memorial to Alfred Lyttelton at Eton, will be closed at the end of the year. A sub-committee, of whom Lord Midleton is one, has been formed to consider the question of the disposal of the surplus funds, after providing for the cost of the portrait in the school hall.

DEVELOPMENT OF BOMBAY.

MORE EVIDENCE OF WITNESSES.

DEMAND FOR RECLAMATION.

We publish to-day another selection from the written statements of witnesses before the Bombay Development Committee.

MR. W. PHILPOT-BROOKES.

AN ADVOCATE OF MOTOR 'BUSES.

Mr. W. Philpot-Brookes engineer in charge of Salsette Building Sites states :—

The Back Bay Reclamation Scheme when completed should provide the necessary sites for Government Institutions.

I see no reasons why public institutions in which Government are interested in such as the appendages to the University and its colleges, etc, should not be situated around the large proposed park in the Mahim scheme This site when the main thoroughfares are constructed will become easy of access. It would be quiet and away from the noise of the city and open to the prevailing breeze for the greater part of the year.

The Improvement Trust schemes for opening up the north-east portion of the Island of Bombay and the Mahim scheme ought to meet the increasing demands for the residential quarters for the different grades of society.

The Improvement Trust in their schemes appear to have set aside a sufficient area for new industries, etc.

OPEN SPACES.

If the open spaces shown on the Bombay Municipal scheme for the proposed development of the main district are adhered to, I consider that there will be sufficient open spaces for this portion of the Island. The large proposed park is excellently situated and ought to prove a great boon to the public. In the Improvement Trust schemes there appears to be sufficient allowance for open spaces and small parks, but now that all classes of people in Bombay have taken to cricket, hockey, and other forms of English sports, a large maidan should be provided in the north-east portion of the Island.

I am of the opinion that the future method of transport will be by motor buses rather than by electric trams. This has proved to be the case in the City of London, and the many other large cities In fact in London, electric trams (as will be seen from the dividend paid last year, cannot compete with the motor buses, and I should not be at all surprised if in the near future they are taken off the road altogether. If it is accepted that motor buses will supersede the electric trams it will then not be necessary to construct the main roads 150 feet wide, a 100 feet road would suffice. This alone being a great saving.

The trackless tram no doubt has a great future before it, but it is only economical for opening up outlying districts where a 10 minutes service would suffice. If more frequent service is required, I believe, I am right in stating that it would be more economical to lay down a proper track.

It is absolutely essential that before it will be possible to develop the northern portion of the island of Bombay or the island of Salsette, that a quick and sufficient service of local trains must be provided for. The most economical method of making this possible is by electrifying the B. B and C. I Railway as far as Andheri or at least Andheri, and the G. I. P. Railway as far as Thana. I have not the slightest doubt that the whole solution of the high rent question would be a good service of quick trains, for instance a 15 minutes service from Andheri completing the journey between Andheri and Churchgate within the half hour.

PROPOSED NEW THOROUGHFARES.

The three new proposed main thoroughfares which are shown on the Improvement Trust schemes and the Municipal scheme for Mahim running north and south should be constructed as soon as possible. Until wide main roads are constructed so as to permit quick traffic the northern portion of the Island of Bombay will not develop. I am certain that if there was a good main thoroughfare right through Bombay to the Bandra Causeway, it would greatly facilitate the development of Salsette. I have heard many persons who own motor cars, say that if there was a good main road through Mahim they would reside at Andheri.

I should say that it was not possible to entertain the idea of uprooting long established Institutions such as the Secretariat, High Court, the University Buildings and the College.

I consider that it is essential that to allow for the absolutely needful extension of the institutions mentioned in the reference and for providing a suitable site for a new residence for the Governor of Bombay and his staff, bungalows for Government officers, Sir George's Hospital, suitable sites for the accommodation of the wealthy classes, open spaces, and for a sea front worthy of the city of Bombay, that recourse must be had to reclamation.

I should most strongly recommend reclamation by a single scheme of considerable size. Such a scheme would be most economical.

MR. JUSTICE HEATON.

FROM THE UNIVERSITY POINT OF VIEW.

Mr. Justice Heaton, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay writes :—

Looking at the matter from the University point of view the following considerations appear to me to be fundamental.

One of the great defects of our University system is a want of corporate University life and association. To remedy this it is necessary to have the opportunity for the freest and most frequent possible intercourse between the professors and lecturers and also between the students of different colleges. To ensure this opportunity we require that all the affiliated colleges in Bombay and all their athletic grounds or playing fields shall be as near together as possible.

In the very near future also we shall require an extension of University buildings and a University institute or union and these buildings again must be as central as possible, that is as nearly as possible within easy reach of students and teachers.

The ideal arrangement would be to have all the University buildings, all the affiliated colleges and their playing fields in one locality. This, however, I regard as practically impossible, for it would involve rebuilding the University and all the colleges, including the new institute of Science. Expense and sentiment are both against this.

The only practicable solution, as it seems to me, is to keep the present University buildings as a centre and to provide space in their neighbourhood for future needs.

EXTENSION OF BUILDINGS.

There must be an extension of University buildings. The Elphinstone College will probably need to be enlarged or re-established on another site. Provision will be required for University laboratories unless, as I hope will be the case, the Institute of Science provides accommodation enough for University as well as its own purposes. A college for women is proposed and the college of Commerce must be housed.

Without looking very far ahead therefore we find that provision for some extension of buildings must be made in the neighbourhood of the University. If we look far ahead we find that a considerable area in this neighbourhood must be provided.

The point is this: if all the available space in the neighbourhood of the University whether now existing or to be added by reclamation or otherwise is allotted for non-University and non-college purposes, the possibility of establishing a University quarter will be lost. Diffusion will be perpetuated and concentration will become impossible.

To sum up: My opinion is, leave the University buildings where they are and provide in their neighbourhood land for extension of college and University buildings and for athletic grounds or playing fields This can only be done so far as I can see either by

(i) reclamation; or

(ii) removing the B. B. and C. I. Railway from Churchgate Station to Colaba and using the land so set free and the land between the railway and the sea at least in part for educational institutions; or

(iii) by acquiring land within say a quarter of a mile of the University and devoting it to such institutions.

I have written briefly without detailed enquiry and have not stated reasons at length but shall be glad if necessary to discuss matters.

SIR VITHALDAS THACKERSEY.

NO FINANCIAL OBJECTION TO RECLAMATION.

I have the honour to acknowledge with thanks your letter of October 22 (with enclosures) conveying an invitation to give evidence before the Committee constituted to enquire into matters relating to the development of Bombay city. My views on many of the points set forth in the Government Resolution, dated October 16 are embodied in the report of the committee appointed by Government Resolution, dated November 13, 1912, to advise the Government on the financial merits of a scheme for the reclamation of a portion of the foreshore of Bombay. I am convinced that that scheme represents the immediate requirements of expansion of Bombay city, and that, if the cost of the areas to be set apart for public purposes be not charged on it, such objections as have been raised against it on financial ground, would altogether disappear. I shall be glad to meet the Committee and answer any questions that they may put me. I am leaving tonight for Mysore and I expect to return to Bombay in a fortnight. Any date that may be fixed for my examination will have, therefore, to be after that period.

MR. R. WHATELY.

DEVELOPMENT OF B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

Mr. R. Whately, superintending engineer, for construction on the B. B. and C. I. Railway writes :—

The extension of Colaba Station and the laying out of the new station yard with the rebuilding and new alignment of the Wodehouse Bridge would affect any town projects, in that part of Bombay.

To carry out the extension of the station building, an area of 2½ acres has been taken up on the south-east of the existing station.

It is proposed that the station yard and sidings should be remodelled by the inclusion of most of the existing G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. cotton yards, after the removal of this trade to Sewree reclamation.

The rebuilding of the Wodehouse Bridge entails the reclamation of the portion of the foreshore from a point slightly north of the Wodehouse Bridge to Cuff Parade in order to accommodate the road owing to its present location becoming part of the new yard.

In this connection, he remarks, the following figures will give some idea of the necessity for the extension of the Colaba station yard; and then proceed to give a statement showing that the number of passengers carried on the Colaba Bandra section has risen from 1,42,10,326 in 1902 to 2,26,00,048 in 1912. In the same time the the number of trains has increased from 102 to 138.

This statement does not include shunting trains, troop specials, light engines or special goods trains to and from Colaba.

TRAIN ACCOMMODATION.

The increase in the number of trains run is not proportionate to the increase in the number of passengers actually carried, but this is explained by the fact that the actual composition and carrying capacity of the train now running has been increased. The minimum load in 1902 was 12, whereas now the composition is 16 and is frequently increased to 20 when necessary.

As regards the Electrification and Quadrupling of the line, the former affects the district between Bandra and Grant Road and the latter between Borivli and Grant Road, but almost all the land required for this purpose has been acquired.

There is under consideration a short link connecting the B. B. and C. I. Railway main line at Mahim with the Port Trust siding at Wadala; this link is necessary owing to the removal of the Cotton Trade to Sewree and to the Port Trust scheme for sorting sidings at Wadala, an independent line is necessary in order to avoid delays which would occur at a junction with the Harbour Branch The proposed line will run parallel to the G. I. P. Railway link and through the area being laid out by the City Improvement Trust north of the junction between the Harbour branch and the G. I. P. link to Mahim.

The B. B. and C. I. Railway is well served by road communication at the more important goods stations Carnac Bridge and Grant Road, though the space inside those station yards is much too small for the traffic to be dealt with.

At Colaba station the approach by the Colaba Causeway is very confined leading to congestion at the approach to the station.

SIR FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY.

DEMAND OF ALL CLASSES FOR HOUSING.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy in the course of his evidence states :—

As regards the accommodation of the poor, the Improvement Trust has built some chawls in different localities, but these in my opinion, are scarcely sufficient. Some of the mill-owners were willing to undertake the construction of chawls in the vicinity of their respective mills and asked the Trust to do the work, for them, they undertaking to pay interest at 4 per cent. on the capitalised value and to return the amount of initial outlay in 28 years, but, as at the time the Improvement Trust Act was not in operation, it was not possible for the Trust to do so. Now the Act is in force and the Trust is willing to do so, but the cost has doubled and made the project prohibitive and impracticable. I still hope some mills will, as an experimental measure, build chawls and, if the prices of materials decline, they will be able to do so on a larger scale.

The question of the provision of sites for Government institutions, and public institutions in which Government are interested such as the appendages to the University and its colleges, is one which in my opinion can only be solved by a scheme of reclamation. Any effort on the part of Government to acquire existing sites—very few, if, any, do exist—would at once lead to the dislocation of the present occupants of them with the result that they would in turn, perhaps, dislocate another section of the population, in all probability, poorer than themselves and thus bring about a further rise in rentals, which are already in some cases oppressive, and the everlasting problem of accommodating the middle classes would become more complex than ever.

RESIDENTIAL AREAS.

The "provision of areas suitably located to meet the increasing demand for residential quarters for the different grades of society" can also only be accomplished by creation of sites by reclamation. As a member of the Committee appointed under Government Resolution, Public Works Department No. C. W.—10328, I have strongly supported the recommendations of the Committee and I am firmly of opinion that the sooner the larger of the two schemes is undertaken the better and less expensive it will be. Experience from buildings on the Improvement Trust's Colaba reclamation and Sandhurst Road Estates and the Port Trust's Wellington Lines and Apollo reclamation estates leads one strongly in favour of this scheme. There is little or no doubt in my mind that good values will be realised for the reclaimed plots. We Indians are daily realising in larger numbers the advantages of living in healthy localities and are migrating from the crowded in the native town. They have practically displaced the Europeans from Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, and now that they lack accommodation there they are taking up flats on the reclamation and the Cooperage; at the same time the European population is on the increase, and will need more accommodation. Then again with the rapid advancement of the City it is highly essential that it should be brought in a line in respect of its parks and public places, with the cities of similar calibre in Europe. If the reclamation scheme comes into existence people who will live on it, and people then living in the Fort and on Colaba Reclamation and elsewhere in the vicinity will require parks and recreation grounds. At the moment the only available open spaces are the two maidans at Marine Lines, which are already overcrowded, the oval, which has been taken up for foot ball and cricket, and the Cooperage, which is a mere patch scarcely sufficient for the present demands on its capacity; while the Kennedy Sea Face has mostly been taken up by gymkhanas.

Consequently recreation grounds and parks will be quite essential. I find that in the original Government schem which was for 973 acres Government allotted 40 acres for Government House, 170 acres for recreation grounds and gardens, 100 acres for military purposes, and the rest for roads and streets and building purposes. In the scheme of 671 acres considered by the Committee under Government Resolution, Public Works Department, No. 10328, the distribution, I take it, would be on somewhat the same basis; but this can only be if Government pay for Government House, and make some arrangement by which, if they do not succeed in realising the profits they anticipate from the building plots, the recreation grounds and parks might be provided by mutual arrangements between Government and the public bodies.

OPENING OF MAHIM WOODS.

It has been suggested that in place of the reclamation the Mahim woods should be opened out and building plots provided in that direction. I am in favour of opening up the woods and providing open spaces which would prove useful to the inhabitants of the whole Northern part of the island, and the making suitable roads in place of the present wilderness of narrow and muddy lanes and also providing wide arterial thoroughfares which would link up this part of the island with the rest.

I think it most regrettable and short-sighted that in the past mills, foundries and other factories have been allowed to spring up in a haphazard manner all over the island without consideration for the surroundings, and the first possible opportunity should be taken to mark down a large area, capable of fullest expansion with the growing needs of the industries, in the Northern part of the island for existing industries and for the coming into being of possible new industries.

NEW ROADS.

The lack of adequate means of communication by road and by rail is one of the drawbacks of the city. Both the railway and tramway accommodation are wholly out of portion to the population and its needs, and with an increasing population and consequent increase in traffic, I am afraid it would hardly be feasible to extend either of the existing modes of transit, to cope with the full demand without danger, and detriment to the public. The proposals of the Municipal Commissioner for the new trunk roads from Mahim to Bombay come just in the nick of time. The three roads he proposes are:—

(i) Starting from the Worli sluices joining the Mahim Bazar Road, and ultimately ending in Lady Jamsetji Road.

(ii) Beginning from DeLisle Road, and going as far as Bandora Causeway.—Along this road tram lines could be run as it will prove the means of communication from Byculla Bridge to Bandora Causeway,—and

(iii) Running along the Toolai Pipe Line as far as Mahim station and from there joining the Mahim-Sion Road. I would suggest that tramway being extended right to the end of King's way, and the service being considerably accelerated. Other solutions which occur to me are the provision of underground tube railways and an efficient system of motor busses such as exist in Europe, but the former is a question for the decision of engineers who are said to object to the idea being carried out here owing to the probability of floods in the monsoon. The latter will be brought into operation by private enterprise as population grows in these parts, and it may be noted that the motor buss has already appeared in the East, namely at Rangoon.

Our Contemporaries.

"WINDOW DRESSING."

Attention, says the *Statesman*, has been attracted in commercial circles in Calcutta to the evidence given at the investigation by the Bombay High Court into the affairs of the Credit Bank of India, and particularly to the statements of Mr. Chunilall Saraiya, managing director of the Indian Specie Bank. The affairs of the bank being still *sub judice*, it is impossible to discuss the merits of the case. At the same time it seems desirable that a gratuitous slur cast at banks generally should not be allowed to remain unnoticed. Mr. Chunilall Saraiya is reported to have said that in a certain so-called loan from the Indian Specie Bank to the Credit Bank of India no money actually changed hands, but that nevertheless by the aid of book entries the real cash balance of the borrowing institution was swelled, presumably to an extent equivalent to the loan. The witness then proceeded to state that nearly all banks at the preparation of half-yearly balance sheets did the same sort of thing, and that the practice was known in banking circles all over the world as "window dressing" Inquiries made in banking circles in Calcutta show that the sweeping assertions of the witness are strongly resented by all the European banks in this city—exchange banks and inland banks. Probably a public protest would have been made if Mr. Saraiya's claim to knowing the practice of banks all over the world were not so obviously untenable. Whatever may be the views of auditors of Swadeshi banks in Bombay, the accepted doctrine is that the cash balance of a joint stock company at the close of a half-year means nothing but actual cash in hand and at bankers, and that this total can neither be increased nor diminished by and cross entry or entries in the books that may be indulged in. So called "window dressing" in the slang of the money market, is practised to some small extent at home and abroad as occasion requires, and it is perhaps right that periodically at the making up of accounts a proper replenishment of the assets of war should be shown, but there is a vast difference between a genuine cash balance and one that is fictitious.

REJECTED ADDRESSES.

The Mahomedan community remarks the *Pioneer*, should be much indebted to Lord Crewe and Mr. Asquith for the discretion with which they have declined to be drawn into falling in with the purposes of Mr. Wazir Hassan and Mr. Mahomed Ali. The tendency of British public men is always to extend the utmost civility to public men from abroad, and thus many men who are of no great account in their own places find themselves raised to an unaccustomed importance on visiting London. But the two British Ministers were wise enough to see in time the inexpediency of the interviews that they were invited to grant to the two "delegates." Whom these gentlemen represent, or what they stand for, the general Mahomedan public in India knows probably as little as we do. It is general knowledge that they went off to England very suddenly at the end of August or beginning of September, most people supposed for the purpose of stirring the Cawnpore mosque grievance. Then came the break with Mr. Ameer Ali, which revealed them as having held a pistol at that leader's head if he would not fall in with their views in the matter of a complimentary banquet. Mr. Ameer Ali's name would of course vouch for the respectability of the delegates' politics, his presence would bring other people of standing—in fact the motives of the two gentlemen are laid bare so candidly in Mr. Wazir Hassan's correspondence that there is no need to say more. Failing with Mr. Ameer Ali the delegates turned to Lord Crewe and Mr. Asquith. But probably the publication of the correspondence did them no service in the application for private interviews. Had these taken place they would of course have been pointed to as evidence that whatever views Mr. Wazir Hassan and Mr. Mahomed Ali chose to put forward on their return had been acknowledged in the highest quarters as the views of the Moslems of India, and they would have been appealed to in the case of any friction with the Government out here to show that there could be nothing wrong with ideas that had had a sympathetic hearing from Her Majesty's Ministers.

BETTER RELATIONS.

The Government of India has addressed a letter to the Government of Bengal regarding the necessity of taking measures to establish better relations between Government officers and people. The letter concludes by saying that manifestations of temper and loss of self-control would be regarded as constituting inefficiency in an officer. —Calcutta telegram, dated Nov. 13.

Lieutenant-Colonel Muspratt-Williams, Inspector of Explosives, was badly injured when examining an explosive letter which had been posted to the Editor of a Calcutta newspaper. Colonel Muspratt-Williams, though much hurt by the explosion and the blinding flames, quickly recovered himself and said. "It is nothing."—Summarised Calcutta telegram dated Nov. 13.

Colonel Muspratt Williams should receive one "efficiency" mark for the exercise of "self-control." Curiously enough there are some people who think that all the effort at "cultivating better relations" should not come from one side.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

BELFAST IN HARBOUR IMPROVEMENTS.

Although it is only a comparatively short time since the Belfast Harbour Board gave authority to a scheme for the construction of a new deep-water wharf at a cost of between £70,000 and £80,000, it has now been decided to spend a further £45,000 on the erection of wharves and jetties in the Musgrave Channel. In addition, a large amount of dredging-work is to be carried out.

HOUSE OF KEYS DISSOLVED.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man (Lord Raglan) has issued a proclamation dissolving the House of Keys. The House was elected within a month of five years ago, and if not dissolved would have expired by lapse of time this month. The writs for the general election were issued on Oct. 31. The principal issue of the general election is the reform of the Legislative Council, or official branch of the Legislature by the introduction of an elective element.

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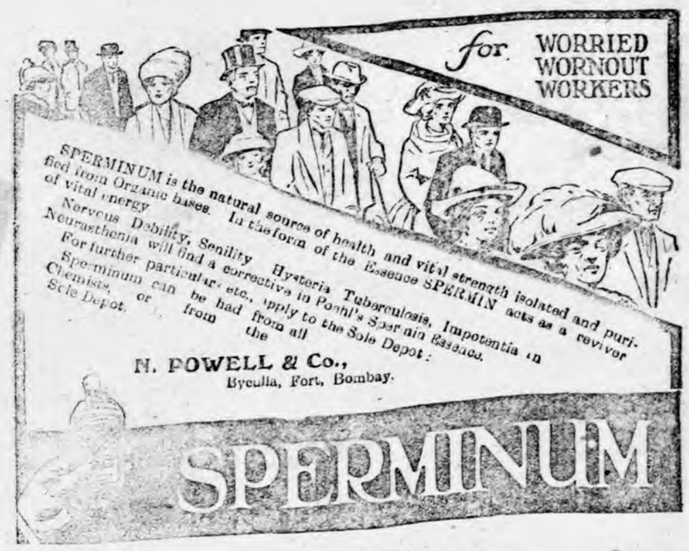
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NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

ROYAL BUSINESS MEN.

Emulating the example of the Kaiser, who "runs" a majolica ware factory, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha has just erected a large chemical factory for working up the by-products from potash salts.

MAN'S NECK TWICE BROKEN.

At an inquest at Carbrook, Norfolk, on William Walter Warman, farm bailiff, who died after a fall from a wagon, a doctor said the man broke his neck in the same place where it was broken many years ago. He lived three days after his neck was broken this second time.

NO HAMBURG UNIVERSITY.

The Hamburg Municipal Council has rejected the proposal to found a university in the city, and decided to proceed with the extension of the Colonial Institute.

NEW UPSIDE-DOWN AIRMAN.

The newspapers report that at the Johannisthal Aerodrome in mail week the German airman, Albert Friedrick, in an Etrich monoplane, executed vertical plunging flights after the manner of Pegoud (the French upside-down airman) both with and without a passenger.

FATAL DOOR HANDLE.

A fatal electric shock was received by a labourer named George Burton at a Hyde hotel in curious circumstances. Banging a door back he caused the point of the handle to pierce the casing of an electric wire running along the wall. Two men received shocks, and Burton died almost instantly.

VALUABLE WANDERER.

Mr. W. C. Thursby has presented to the Battersea Home for Lost Dogs a picture of his Labrador retriever Widgeon, which he bought from the home in 1911 for 12s. 6d., and which has since won four first and two championship prizes. It was stated that the value of the dog probably approached almost his weight in gold. He has returned on several occasions to the home to be boarded at the country branch at Hackbridge, Surrey.

STEAMER IN A FIELD.

Returning from Carmarthen to Bristol down the River Towy, whose banks were obliterated by the floods the steamer Merthyr, 143 tons, sailed into a meadow and got ashore. The water were subsiding and the vessel was in danger of being left high and dry, but the crew pumped out the water ballast and refloated the steamer after two hours.

YACHT TAX ABOLISHED.

It is officially announced that the Underwood Tariff Law abolishes the American tonnage tax on foreign-built yachts if they are large enough to cross the ocean on their own bottoms. The law is now what it was prior to the enactment of the Aldrich-Payne Tariff Act of 1909. The question of the legality of the duty assessed under the Aldrich-Payne Law against a number of American yachtsmen will be brought up in the United States Supreme Court early in January.

PILOTED 8,200 SHIPS.

The first pilot to take a ship into Tilbury Dock, Mr. R. H. Holland, of Gravesend has retired, having almost reached the age of seventy. For thirty-seven years he sailed the Thames estuary in search of his ships, and it is to his credit that he brought to safe anchorage 8,200 vessels in that time. No name is better known amongst Thames pilots than that of Holland. Five years ago there were eight belonging to the same family. Only five now remain, including Mr. Holland's two sons, both Channel pilots, who obtained their certificates at the record age of twenty-four.

GLARING HEAD-LIGHTS.

Mr. John Burns, the President of the Local Government Board, has paid a visit to the National Physical Laboratory at Teddington to see the result of the investigation undertaken at his request with a view to ascertaining to what extent it is practicable to reduce the annoyance and danger caused by the use of dazzling head lights on motor-cars. An official statement says it is believed that the result of the experiments goes a long way to show the practicability of reducing glare without interfering with the use of a sufficient light for safe driving.

FIRE BRIGADE RESIGNS.

The members of the Sevenoaks Fire Brigade have resigned in a body as a protest against the lack of equipment by the Urban District Council. When a fire broke out in a motor garage at Parkhill, Sevenoaks, at one o'clock in the morning, a telephone message was sent for the brigade, and half an hour later three men arrived in a motor-car, but the engine did not come until an hour later, and the building was destroyed. The horses are kept at a livery stable a mile distant from the engine-house. The men also complain that the Council have taken no notice of an application made by them twelve months ago to have fire-bells fitted. A special meeting of the Council is to be held to consider the matter.

BARON'S CONFESSION.

An amusing admission was made by Baron Zdislas Brunicki, a Polish nobleman in an action he brought against a firm of solicitors heard by the Lord Chief Justice. The baron sued his solicitors for an account of £1,500 which he said he had entrusted to them for investment. He told Mr. Powell, K.C., for the defendants, that he signed a transfer form, but did not notice what was on it.

Mr. Powell: But you are not a chicken, you know.

The Baron: I was a chicken and have been a fool or I should not have lost a lot of my money. (Laughter.)

Counsel: Well, we'll say you were a chicken, but it is better than being a bad egg. (Loud laughter, in which his lordship joined).

WINDOWS HAVE PANES but they are never afflicted, though the slightest pain in any part of your body will afflict you and render you quite helpless if you have not at hand a tube of LAOCOON PAIN-RUB, an ideal embrocation invaluable in rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, cold in the chest, weak and painful joints, tired [illegible]

LONDON GOSSIP.

There is a rumour in the clubs says the "Pall Mall Gazette" that Mr. Asquith may himself follow Earl Brassey as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. In doing so the Prime Minister would have ample precendent, for Pitt, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Palmerston and the late Lord Salisbury all held the office as Premiers.

A feature of the present sittings of the Courts is the large amount of damages in divorce actions already awarded. There can be few parallels to the first fortnight of term, including actions in which there were two sets of damages at £1,500 each, one at £1,000, and another at £500.

Sir Charles Dilke's old house in Sloane-street is to be let on a building lease, and will, no doubt, disappear soon. This is the house in which he lived in the early eighties, and the garden at the back was the scene of the famous fencing matches. When the Cadogan Estate began to transform Prince's Club into Cadogan square, Sir Charles objected to their blocking out his "ancient lights," and though legally he had not a leg to stand on, Lord Cadogan, anxious to avoid a dispute at the outset, left two plots vacant behind Sir Charle's house, and made them into a garden, which can still be seen.

The "M. B. Varilla" who, in the Paris "New York Herald" has been criticising the Panama Canal, as "a second-class, if not a third-class, waterway, exposed at any moment to destruction by an earthquake because of the weakness of the Catun dam," is competent to express an opinion on the matter if, as is very probable, he is M. P. Bunau-Varilla, who was chief engineer to the French Panama Canal Company, and who negotiated the treaty of concession with the United States in 1903.

Mr. Bunau-Varilla recently stated that the United States made a huge mistake by adopting a lock canal. He himself proposed a plan for a canal with temporary locks, which could have been removed after a few years, leaving "a veritable strait, 600ft. wide and 45ft. deep which would have united the two oceans without a lock, dam, or any artificial work which could be destroyed." His outside estimate for this was £20,000,000, or less than a third of the sum spent on what he termed "the enormous scientific error" of a lock canal.

The office of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, which Lord Brassey has just resigned was once a much-coveted post. In former times the Cinque Ports had their own courts and corporations and their own Parliamentary representatives, and each member was bound to provide a certain number of ships and men for the King's service, thus forming the pick of the Navy. Now the ports are for the most part only such in name, some of them being right away from the sea. Among the many distinguished occupants of the vacant office have been the Duke of Wellington, Lord Granville, and the Marquis of Salisbury, while his present Majesty, when Prince of Wales, also held the office for a short time.

Lord Brassey who of course is the father of Lady Willingdon is the owner of an Indian room at his mansion in Park-lane which surpasses in splendour even the Indian Room at Sandringham. It is the original Durbar Hall at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition of 1886, from which it was moved in its entirety, additions being made in the shape of carved screens. An alcove cushioned with Turkish embroidery originally made for the Sultan Abdul Aziz, is used by Lord Brassey as a smoking corner. Above this temple of peace is the "Lady Brassey Museum," in which are displayed a wondrously miscellaneous collection.

The inclusion of three ladies among the members of the latest Royal Commission increases the number of female Royal Commissioners to five, for there are two serving on the Civil Service inquiry, including the Lord Chancellor's sister. There are now about 150 Royal Commissioners in all at work, among them being two who are assisting more than one Commission—Sir Henry Primrose, who is on the Civil Service and the Railway inquiries, and Mr. Phillip Snowden, who is on the Civil Service Commission as well as that which announced.

In connexion with the discussion as to whether a peerage goes as a matter of course with the Lord Chief Justiceship the case of Lord Tenterden who was appointed to the Chief Justiceship in 1818, and did not receive his peerage till 1827, is recalled by the "Westminister Gazette." Lord Eldon, in a letter to the second Lord Kenyon, explained the circumstances. "I agree with you," he wrote, "that, generally speaking, the Chief Justice of the King's Bench should be a peer. As to Abbott, his practice has been behind the Bar and he never had any office. He enters, therefore, on the office in very moderate circumstances, with a considerable family. His health is tender and his eyesight not in a very safe state. Upon the whole, his own difficulty about taking the office was the apprehension that the peerage was to go with it. The determination that he should not be created a peer seems to me to have been quite right.

The interesting announcement has been made that Mr. Lloyd George is to address the Oxford Union in November. Nowadays, when so many distinguished men have first tried their oratorical wings at the Union, it is curious to reflect how unwillingly the authorities recognised any form of debating society. Long before the Union was established a body of Undergraduates submitted to the Vice-Chancellor a scheme for a "Society for Scientific and Literary Disquisition." Religion and Politics were excluded, but the Vice-Chancellor "could not foresee how it would operate," and refused his sanction.

YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper and thousands (Home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by chemists, stores, grocers, etc.,

INSANITIES OF FASHION.

WHEN QUEENS OF NINE-AND-TWENTY WERE ELDERLY.

Every age has its period of insanity in dress, but it is only when one looks across the years from the vantage ground of the present that one can realise how very mad it was. To-day we are accused (and rightly so) of giving too much attention to freakish fashions. But if we compare ourselves with fashionable French society in the days of Louis XV. and Louis XVI. our present styles says the "Daily News" at once appear to be the very acme of moderation and good taste. Clever little Rose Bertin was then the chief creator of fashions, and many thanks are due to Dr. Rappoport for his adaptation from the French of "Rose Bertin," by Emile Langlade. This book is not merely a biographical account of Marie Antoinette's famous milliner, for it gives as well a minute and interesting study of the fashions and eccentricities of the last days of the French Monarchy.

In 1774 Rose Bertin became the official Court milliner, and from that date fashions seem to have become steadily more eccentric. Her quick brain was always in search of new ideas, and it was she who originated the most extraordinary headdress of that extraordinary times, which went by the name of "pouf aux sentiments" It was called "pouf" on account of the numerous objects it could contain, and "aux sentiments" because all the objects had to have a certain relation to the wearer; they could be of fruit, flowers, vegetables, stuffed birds, dolls or anything else which could give expression to the tastes, preferences, and sentiments of the owner

MONUMENTS IN HAIR.

A celebrated "pouf" worn by the Duchesse of Chartres is thus described. "In the background was the image of a woman carrying an infant in arms; it referred to the Duc de Valois and his nurse. To the right was a parrot picking a cherry; the parrot was the Duchess's pet bird. To the left was a little nigger. All this was ornamented with locks from the hair of the Duc de Chartres the husband, the Duc de Penthrevre, the father, and the Duc d'Orleans, the father-in-law of the lady."

Another famous "pouf" showed "a stormy sea, ducks swimming near the shore, someone on the point of shooting one of them; on the top of the head there was a mill, the miller's wife being made love to by an abbe, whilst near the ear the miller could be seen leading a donkey."

RIDDLES IN HATS.

The death of the King put an end to these ridiculous "pouf aux sentiments," but Rose Bertin was not to be outdone, and her next creation was the "pouf a la circonstance." This was a flattering tribute to the monarch, and was intended to represent the new reign. "It was composed of a tall cypress ornamented with black marigolds, the roots being represented by a piece of crape; on the right side a large sheaf of wheat was placed, leaning against a cornucopia, from which peeped about an abundance of grapes, melons, figs, and other fruit, beautifully imitated; while feathers were mixed with the fruit. The hat was a riddle and the answer was as follows: "While weeping the dead monarch, though the roots of sorrow reached to the hearts of his subjects, yet the riches of the new reign are already looming in view."

These "poufs" varied in style: some represented the sun rising over a wheatfield where Hope was reaper. The "pouf a la circonstance" was short-lived, being quickly replaced by the "pouf a l'inoculation," another of Mlle. Bertin's inventions. The King had been inoculated and the fashionable "pouf" could not miss such an opportunity. It seems incredible that sensible women should ever have worn such atrocities, but may be in years to come the fashionable woman of the times will look back on us and say the same thing with regard to some of our queer fashions. So high were these head-dresses that, according to the caricatures of the period a woman's head was in the middle of her body.

ROYAL RE-MODES.

The book contains many interesting sidelights into the private life of the poor, pretty Queen. Her wild extravagances of dress were tempered by a certain carefulness that is worthy of note. For instance, we read that when the Queen's toilette was completed the valets and pages came in and took away all the superfluous articles to the wardrobe, where they were refolded, hung up, and cleaned with such care that even the older dresses had all the brilliance of the new ones. Then again, summer and spring toilettes served for autumn wear also. All these toilettes were remodelled at the end of each season, unless Her Majesty desired to keep some of them as they were. No mention is made of muslin and cotton or other dresses of that kind; these had only recently come into fashion, and they were not renewed each season, but were made to serve for several years. In the French Court of that time everything was done according to tradition: a certain stuff was worn in winter, another kind in summer. Fashion was carried to the extent of fixing certain colours for certain seasons, such as gold for frosty days and silver for the dog days, and anyone appearing in the gallery of Versailles attired in an unseasonable manner was looked upon as a person of bad style unused to the ways of society.

HOW COLOURS WERE NAMED.

Particular colours became fashionable then in the same erratic way as they do now. During the summer of 1775 the fashionable colour was a kind of chestnut brown, which the Queen had chosen for a dress. When the King saw it he exclaimed: "That is puce" (flea-coloured). So puce became the fashion in the town as well as at Court. Another time ash-grey became fashionable because someone remarked that it was the colour of the Queen's hair; also we read that there was a craze for such colours as "stifled sigh" and "bitter groans," but what these colours actually were we are not told.

TOO OLD AT 29.

There was far more restriction in dress in those days than there is now. It would not please society women of to-day to be told that they could only wear certain materials and colours at certain seasons, and when they reached the dread age of 45 to be told that they must choose less startling colours, fewer jewels, lower head-dresses, have their hair less curled, and their dresses less fitting to the figures. At 29 the Queen considered her youth over, and she began to dress in a more elderly fashion. She excluded from her dress all ornaments which she considered only suitable to extreme youth, among these being flowers and feathers. From then onwards dress became altogether more sober, though [illegible]

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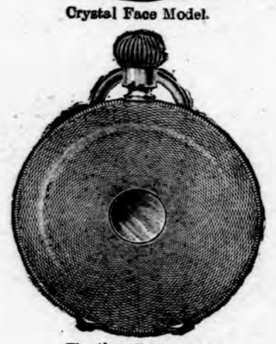
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